INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

VOL. XVIII ON. 5— BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MAHATMA'S PLANS TO ACHIEVE GOAL.

NO CONCRETE PROPOSALS BEFORE SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

Indian Representatives' Objection To Buy European Company's Goodwill.

PROSPECTS OF HAJI BILL.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

The "Free Press of India" reliably learns the Shipping Conference has definitely concluded without reaching any agreement. It has not been possible, it is believed, even to reach an agreement in regard to the statement to be issued in regard to the result of the labours of the Conference.

The result is that Mr. Wood, Secretary to the Commerce Department is issuing two accounts of the Conference, one on behalf of the Government giving hopes of further exploration of the avenues of settlement which discussions at the Conference have disclosed while the other version on behalf of the Indian delegates makes it quite clear that fundamental differences having been disclosed, no conclusions can be reached.—Free Press.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE IN DELHI.

—:o:—

No Concrete Proposals Yet.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

"Both the representatives of the British Shipping Interests and those of the Indian Companies seemed reluctant" says the "Daily Chronicle" to formulate a scheme of agreement. Sir George Rainy himself left it to the contending parties to make suggestions. It is understood that yesterday Sir Arthur Froom said that the Indian firms should buy out British ships at the rate of one each year.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta promptly opposed the proposition remarking that Sir Arthur Froom has offered one ship a year because he could not offer half a ship and that he was not prepared to wait for 100 years for completion of the development of Indian Mercantile Marine. The suggestion put forward by Sir Arthur Froom was, however, tentative and partial.

NO CONCRETE PROPOSALS YET.

It is learnt that representatives of British Shipping companies are definitely of the view that in addition to their ships being gradually purchased, they should be compensated for parting with their goodwill built up at considerable expense and by enterprise through a long series of years. In spite of this clarification, no concrete proposals could be considered.

BUY BRITISH SHIPS.

"No settlement was reached at the Conference" says the "Daily Chronicle," since the proposition it considered was that Indian firms should be allowed to buy out British ships and Coastal Reservation Bill be proceeded with. On the subject of good-will, it is understood that suggestion was made by Sir George Rainy that if it was the only outstanding question, the Government might deal with it. It is reported that it was first urged at the Conference that for five years to the extent of Indian firms acquired British ships, British tonnage should be reduced, but the Indian section objected that there was nothing to prevent British firms increasing their tonnage after the lapse of five years. The total cost of ships to be purchased is supposed to range somewhere between Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 crores. The deletion of time limit was the main point, it is stated on which agreement could be found, although Indian Section states that negotiations could not lead to settlement owing to representatives of the other side not bearing any plenary powers. It is not known that any agreement was arrived at on the essential principles underlying Mr. Haji's Bill."—Free Press.

ANOTHER VERSION.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

It is understood, says the "Hindustan Times" with reference to the second day's proceeding of the Shipping Conference that the attitude of the Government seemed to be one of securing the best possible terms for European companies consistent with not risking the carrying out of Mr. Haji's Bill in the Assembly. The Conference, it is understood, is opposed to both, although if Government's suggestion is considerably modified, there may be some prospect of understanding. Considering the present attitude of both the Government and the Europeans this seems to be a very remote possibility.

BUY OUR GOOD-WILL.

The suggestion emanating from Mr. Fyfe appears to be that Indian companies be asked gradually to purchase European companies by purchasing their good-will. But new ships should not be built till European tonnage has been completely acquired by Indian Companies.

It is further proposed that in order to meet Indian demand for stopping rate war and bringing under control the system of deferred rebates and other similar practices to which strong objection has been taken in the past by Indian Companies and by Indians in the Assembly, a conference be called after a short period of Indian and European shipping owners. Indian objection to this appears to be that this arrangement would not encourage Indian companies to be started in the first instance and secondly would involve unnecessary expenditure to the advantage of European companies.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES' OBJECTION.

The value of assets of European companies now engaged in coastal shipping is considered to be not more than Rs. 8 crores. If it comes to reserving of coastal traffic for Indian companies this sum should not be difficult to raise. But it is pleaded that under this arrangement Indian companies will be compelled to acquire the whole of European tonnage old as well as new and to pay in good-will sums that while having no tangible business value may make any reasonable bargains prohibitive

"NOT FAIR".

In any case in the opinion of the Indian representative it is not fair to force Indian companies to acquire such large number of old ships when on cheaper prices new ships of better quality can be made available to pay in good-will, etc., prices that are of no advantage to new Indian companies. What is more, it is felt that as Mr. Walchand Hirachand remarked in his recent address delivered at Bombay there are already too many ships working on the Indian Coast and it would be more in the

(Continued on page 7).

LEAVE OFF PETTY MINDEDNESS.

—:o:—

ELEVATE MARATHI COMMUNITY.

Advice Of Maharaja Of Dewas (Senior.)

DEWAS (Senior) Jan. 4.

On the second day of the 21st Session of the Maratha Educational Conference at Jalgaon, the Subjects Committee met twice during which discussions on controversial questions took place. Some of the questions appeared to be rather declicate and invited severe criticism from some members, but His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dewas (Senior), tactfully handled all important subjects and satisfactorily discharged his onerous duties of President and leader of the community by bringing together most of the various discordant elements into a harmonious whole.

About 35 resolutions were moved one of which condemned the dastardly attempt on the Viceroy's special and congratulating their Excellencies on their providential escape.

An executive committee for the nert year was formed with Shrimant Jagdeorao Pawar as its Chairman. In his concluding address His Highness advised all to help forward the elevation of the Maratha community in matters educational, moral, mental and social, without being petty-minded and uncharitable to other communities. At the end His Highness announced a liberal donatiou by him of Rs. 6,000 for the advancement of Maratha cause.

The Conference came to a close at 9-30 p.m. after which the Maharaja Sahib and party at the request of the Managers of Suvarnakar Boarding house, drove to the pandal constructed in their premises where he received an address in a silver casket to which he gave a suitable reply. At the end a "pansupari" party was given and a group photo of all present were taken.

At the invitation from the depressed classes, the Maharaja Saheb drove to Chokha Mela Boarding House where he received and replied to the address given by the Boarding House. He also announced certain donations for this institution also, and promised his continuous support.

On His Highness returning to his residence, interviews were granted to some Maratha leaders who had come to attend the Conference and early in the next morning His Highness left for Dewas.—Free Press.

IN OBEDIENCE TO CONGRESS MANDATE.

—:o:—

Pandit Motilal Sends His Resignation From Assembly.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5

Pandit Motilal Nehru who returned here from Lahore yesterday has sent in this morning his resignation from membership of the Legislative Assembly in pursuance of the Congress mandate.—Free Press.

SIR ALLAN COBHAM ABANDONS FLIGHT.

—:o:—

Machine Bogged In Rhodesia.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Salisbury (Rhodesia)—Sir Alan Cobham who left Croydon on December 0 aerially to survey the London-Cape air route has abandoned his machine as it has been bogged at Mpika, North Rhodesia. —Reuter.

Belgian Royalties In Italy.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rome—The Royal special bringing Princess Marie Jose and Belgian sovereigns steamed in at 10 this morning. They were welcomed by the King and Queen of Italy and enormous and enthusiastic crowds.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI IN RIGHT EARNEST FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Hopes To Start Campaign Of Civil Disobedience Shortly.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

"As soon as we get together an organisation, we shall start a campaign of civil disobedience. Our methods will be those adopted at Bardoli, but the campaign instead of being directed towards the redress of specific grievances, will aim at independence of India. We may be able to start in a few months civil disobedience in several areas at the same time", said Mahatma Gandhi when interviewed by a representative of the "Statesman".

"If the Congress succeeded in setting civil disobedience in progress", continued Gandhiji, "it might not be necessary to resort to the boycott of Law Courts and Educational institutes".

He was trying to conceive a plan to prevent the repetition of Chauri Chaura, he added.—Free Press.

PRIMO DE RIVERA.

—:o:—

Postpones Trip To Morocco.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Madrid.—Primo de Rivera has postponed his trip to Morocco in view of the political situation.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

—:o:—

FURTHER RESIGNATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Jan, 4.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Leader of the Bengal Congress Council Party, has resigned his seat in the Local Council and has issued a circular letter to all the members of his party to do the same. It is understood that so far three other members have also resigned their seats. Mr. Sen Gupta will soon start on a tour of the Province to carry the message of the Congress to mofussil.—A. P.

SYLHET, Jan. 4.

Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chowdhury, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assam Council has resigned his seat in the Assam Council.—A. P.

DOWN WITH UNTOUCHABILITY.

—:o:—

COMMITTEE RECONSTITUTED.

Intensive Educative Campaign.

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Congress Working Committee requesting the Anti-Untouchability Committee to continue this year also, it is understood that the Committee has been reconstituted, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya accepting the Chairmanship of the Committee. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj is Vice-Chairman, while its members include Mr. C. Rajagopalachar, Mr. D. V. Kalekar and Mr. B. G. Kher. Swami Anand is the Secretary.

It is understood the Committee proposes to carry on an intensive educative campaign with a view to secure the removal of disabilities of untouchables, including the throwing open of the temples to them. The Committee also intends, funds permitting, to appoint full-time workers in all the provinces for organising and coordinating all activities in this connection.

PARVATI TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

Mr. Rajbhoj, a leader of the untouchables and a leader of the Poona Parvati Temple Satyagraha movement, is understood, had a long interview with Mahatmaji at Lajpatrai Nagar, in connection with the Parvati Temple Satyagraha. Mahatmaji, it is understood, stated that every attempt should be made by untouchables to conduct the movement in a manner which will be devoid of any semblance of violence or hatred. Mahatmaji, it is said, further advised, in connection with the Parvati Temple Satyagraha, that the leaders of untouchables should prepare them for a Satyagraha campaign, but should postpone the actual Satyagraha in consideration of the fact that there has been an awakening among the caste Hindus, and sincere efforts are being made by caste Hindus themselves to secure to the untouchables the right of entry into the temples.

Mahatmaji's opinion was that it was a clear duty of the caste Hindus to fight the battle of untouchability, and as there was a genuine movement among the caste Hindus to secure the rights of untouchables, the leaders of untouchables should devote their attention to awaken and organise untouchables and not launch upon Satyagraha without the fullest preparation and without giving the caste Hindu leaders an opportunity of doing their duty.—Free Press.

INDIAN MUSIC AND DANCING.

—:o:—

A Plea For Their Revival.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

At the second session of the Allahabad District Music Conference which is being held in connection with the visit of Pandit Vishnu Digambar, the well-known musician and founder of the Gandharva Maha Vidyala, great emphasis was laid by Munshi Iswar Saran, M.L.A., the President for the revival of Indian music and dancing. He hoped that harmonium and abominations of that character would be kept out of Indian music which should be considered on its own lines.—Free Press.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay returned from tour on Sunday.

"NO MORE SCRAMBLE FOR COMMUNAL RIGHTS."

Mr. Abul Kalam Azad And Dr. Ansari's Appeal To Muslims.

JOIN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari, having been authorised by the Nationalist Muslim Party, have issued the following appeal on behalf of the Party:

"The momentous step forward taken by the Lahore Congress involves a complete orientation of policy and aspiration. The very significance of the goal that the country has now set before itself requires as never before the closing up of the ranks of the Indian Nation, regardless of caste or creed.

NO MORE SCRAMBLE FOR RIGHTS.

The struggle for **purna** Swaraj having been launched, the question of the ultimate reward has receded, as it ought to have receded, into the background; for, in the midst of the campaign, the question of rights, however just, becomes irrelevant, if not ungraceful. The situation arising out of the Lahore decision, therefore, clearly demands that the scramble for rights must yield place to the duty of fighting for freedom. We have no doubt in our own mind that the Mussulmans owe it to their Motherland to respond to the historic call of the Congress and join it with cheerful determination to see the National struggle through.

MUSLIM DUTY TO FREE INDIA.

And in view of the fact that the Congress has given an assurance that the Nehru Constitution having lapsed, no future Constitution for India will be countenanced by it unless it gives satisfaction to minorities, it is doubly incumbent on Mussulmans to support it with enthusiasm. We specially appeal to those of our brethren whose main grievance against the Congress was its endorsement of a Constitution based on Dominion Status, to come forward now and strengthen the hands of the Congress. Mussulmans have never lagged behind any other in sacrifice for a good cause and in this hour of the country's trial it is their supreme duty to stand by her and deserve well of a free India."—A. P.

"THANK GOD, I LONG CEASED TO BE A CONGRESSMAN."

Mr. Jayakar Reviews Lahore Session From His Sick Bed.

THIS VAPID "MANTRA" OF INDEPENDENCE!

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has issued the following statement:

"The momentous decision of the Congress has come. It will cause little surprise to those who have watched the progress of Congress events for the last few years. The decision is unfortunate, and will cause a set-back in the country. It will cause little surprise, because it is the logical outcome of the position adopted by the Congress at Calcutta a year ago.

WHAT LESS HONEST MEN WOULD HAVE DONE.

Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru have been driven to a conclusion, perhaps against their better judgment, which their opponents in the Congress well knew they could not avoid without appearing to be opportunists. The inner working of the Congress currents during the last year was so designed as to compel these two leaders to accept conclusions which less honest men would have avoided at the last minute.

GANDHIJI A VICTIM OF LOGIC.

From Mr. Gandhi's speech, it is obvious that he has been the victim of logic. In more than one place, he expressed in his characteristic manner, his doubts about the success of his programme. He admitted that the country was not ready for civil disobedience, he could not say when it would be ready, and that he had no programme to offer except such as the All-India Congress Committee might be able to find in course of time. The Congress decision comes at a time when it is sure to have a reflex effect not only on the people of India, but possibly on the Government here and in England. The present was the time when strong unity in tactful negotiations was necessary, and it is very unfortunate that a powerful body like the Congress has gone out of the line of action. One cannot deplore the result, too strongly.

MR. JAYAKAR THANKS GANDHIJI.

One has, however, to be thankful to Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal for one or two things. Mr. Gandhi's powerful voice was mainly responsible for the condemnation of the cult of the bomb and the courtesy shown to the Viceroy. The resolution in this behalf brought the Congress nearly to the edge of the precipice, but Mr. Gandhi's influence saved it—possibly for the last time—from being hurled over.

Likewise, it was due entirely to his and Pandit Motilal's single-mindedness that the Congress was spared the farcical spectacle Congressmen proclaiming independence and yet coveting seats in the Legislature. Such a course was suggested by a few, prominent among them being those who used the prestige of the Congress during the last elections, often unscrupulously, to secure public support which they could not have otherwise obtained on their personal merits.

"DOWNFALL OF CONGRESS."

The downfall of the Congress was hastened on the day when, from being the deliberative body in which all leading political parties could have a place, it identified itself with one of them and ran elections on its behalf. This step bred the spirit of faction, which Pandit Jawharlal may well deplore to-day. It is significant that, within a few hours of the Congress taking the vital step, a new party formed with hostile demeanour, on the pretext of a slight difference of opinion about procedure. The spirit of faction is bad enough but the elections made it bitter, selfish and intolerant. Men adhered to the Congress,

(Continued On Page 7.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 4.

March	17.11
May	17.34
July	17.52
October	17.52
December	17.72
Middling Spot	17.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 4.

January	16.77
March	17.03
Middling Spot	16.79

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 4.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	35,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

	Liverpool, Jan. 4. Opening	Closing
January	9.09	9.11
February		9.14
March	9.17	9.19
April		9.22
May	9.26	9.28
June		9.29
July	9.31	9.34
August		9.33
September		9.33
October	9.32	9.33
November		9.34
December		9.36
January		9.35
Middling Spot		9.46

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	Not recd.
Sales on Speculation	"
Sales of East Indian Cotton	"

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Scinde Fully Good	5.45
Scinde Fine	5.70
Scinde Superfine	5.95
Bengal Good	5.20
Bengal Fully Good	5.45
Bengal Fine	5.70
Oomra Good	6.45
Oomra Fully Good	6.75
Oomra Fine	7.05
Broach Fully Good	7.30
Broach Fine	7.55
Broach Superfine	7.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

January	13.59
March	13.83
May	14.03
July	14.23
November	14.37
December	14.51
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	14.30

LONDON SILVER.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 4.

Silver—Heavy China Selling. Lack of sufficient support.

Spot	20	15/16
Forward	20	15/16

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 4.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 4.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 9/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 9/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 4.

T T Berlin on London	20.43 1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08 3/4
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	36.68
T T Milan on London	93.20
T T Berne on London	25.13
T T Paris on London	123.94
T T London on Prague	164.75

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 4.

Cottonseed Bombay ton £7-12-6 Jan-Feb S'ment Quoted.

Castorseed Bombay ton £16 Jan-Feb S'ment Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton £17-12-6 Jan-Feb S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 4.

Linseed Calcutta ton £22-12-6 Jan S'ment Sellers. £20-10 April-May S'ment Sellers.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton £19-1-3 Jan-Feb S'ment Hull Sellers.

Linseed Bombay ton £23 Jan S'ment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 4.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt 40/3 Jan-April Delivery Sellers. 39 May-Aug Delivery Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 4.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 Quality) Spot	9 3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 4.

Demand Bills	487.12

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 4.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63-lb Cargoes 47/4-1/2 Jan S'ment Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63-lb Cargoes 46/6 Jan S'ment Hull Paid.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 47 Jan S'ment Sellers.

Wheat Choice Karachi Parcels 46/10-1/2 Afloat Paid.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 4.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Jan-March per cwt 11/1-1/2

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay Jan-March per cwt 11/2-3/4

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi Jan-March per cwt 11/3-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 4.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot Sellers 7-11/16d.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 4

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 3-1-30: 6893000 1929-30; 7175000 1928-29.

Receipts yesterday 3-1-30: 47000 1929-30; 42000 1928-29.

Exports to date 3-1-30: 4341000 1929-30; 4939000 1928-29.

Stock at Ports 3-1-30: 2643000 1929-30; 2334000 1928-29.

Stock at Interior Towns 3-1-30: 1477000 1929-30; 1241000 1928-29.

Stock at Liverpool 3-1-30: 918000 1929-30; 961000 1928-29.

Visible Supply 3-1-30: 6000000 1929-30; 5932000 1928-29.

Quantity in Sight 3-1-30: 11763000 1929-30; 11542000 1928-29.

Quantity out of Sight 28-12-29: 7213000 1929-30; 7414000 1928-29.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,757
Linseed	1,213
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	91
Gingellyseeds	544
Groundnuts	17,735
Castorseeds	199
Rice	43,428
Myrabollams	10,967
Cottonseeds	3,888
Gram	304
Jowar	769
Bajree	1,844
	Tons.
Coal	2,750

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Bengal	203/218
Mathia	235/243
Khandesh	245/253
Akola/Khamgaon	255/260
Nagpur/Wardha	270/286
Barsi/Kurdwadi	253/257
Jalna/Aurangabad	251/255
Nagar/Vambori	248/253
Purna/Parbani	273/300
Khandwa/Sanavad	255/265
Indore/Ujjain	255/300
Miraj/Sangli	285/305
Coompta P	175/300
Tirupur/Cambodia	535/363

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

3 Months Discounts 4 3/8 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 4 3/8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

Call Money 4 1/2 per cent.

One Month 4 1/2 per cent.

Three Months 5 1/4 per cent.

Six Months 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Easier.

mIperial Bank of India rate.—7 per cent.

MESSRS. M. B. STERN & CO. ON COTTON.

—:o:—

DISASTER TO MANY GROWERS.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

"The New York Cotton Exchange Service (Garside), estimates that the total supply of American Cotton this season, based on the Bureau's estimate, will be 19,393,000 Bales, against 19,643,000 Bales last year, and an average of 20,831,000 Bales for the past four seasons. It is interesting to note that the same Service states that the average price of Middling Spot Cotton at ten Southern markets is now 16.58 cents, against 18.67 cents, last season, and average of 18.12 cents for the past four seasons.

The future situation depends greatly upon consumption, especially by the U.S.A. To date, both U.S.A. spinners and the remainder of the world's spinners have taken equal to last year, and with a poor spinnable quality crop this season, it may be that consumption will not fall far short of 15 million Bales. With less pressure to sell in the South, and with reassuring Farm Board promises, we feel inclined to believe that the balance of the crop will be held for higher prices. There is no doubt that the crop was an expensive one to grow. An original acreage of 48 millions, resulting in a crop of less than 15 million Bales, and with the price for Middling as low as 15.85 cents at some Southern points, must spell disaster to many growers. Therefore, either the U.S.A. Government must come to their assistance, or a much smaller acreage will be inevitable next year.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

—:o:—

The profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December 1929, including the sum of Rs. 3,63,635-8-2 brought forward amounts to Rs. 22,35,957-12-6.

Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the current year will absorb Rs. 2,00,000-0-0.

The payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annou made on 30th June 1929 absorbed Rs. 5,00,000-0-0.

The balance now ayailable for distribution is Rs. 15,35,957-12-6.

The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1929 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income Tax Rs. 5,00,000-0-0.

To place to Bank's Property A/C Rs. 1,50,000-0-0.

To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund Rs. 4,00,000-0-0,

and To carry forward the balance subject to the payment of Bonus to the Staff Rs. 4,85,957-12-6.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	14
Cavunal Rubber and Tea	8
Ceylon Planters	20
Ceylon Rubber	35
Clunes Estates	18
Cochin Rubber	26
Eila Tea	150
Estates Co. of Uva	30
Fairlawn Estate	36
Frocester Estates	37-8
Hatbawe Rubber	8-8
Honiton Rubber	5
Horawala Rubber	32-8
Indo-Malay Estates	16
Jambulande Tea and Rubber	9
Jebong Rubber	11
Kalutara Company	25
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rubber	17-8
Langat River	18
Lanka Rubber	50
Lansdowne Rubber	160
Maha Uva Estates	50
Meall Mor Estates	17
Mirishena Rubber	35
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	28
North-Western Rubber	16
Pelmadulla Tea and Rubber	18
Rubber Growers'	27-8
Saffragam Tea and Rubber	135
Talgaswella Tea	27-8
Torrington Tea	23
Udabage Tea	42
Udapolla Rubber	10
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	38
Warriapolla Estate	25

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo, Re. 0.38 cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London, to-day:—

Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes £99.

Assam Bengal Railway Ordinary Stock £85-10.

Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £2-7-3.

Australian 5 p.c. Loan 1935-45 £90-10.

Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-15.

Calcutta Tramways Ord. £0-14-6.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-11-9.

Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-12-6.

French 5 p.c. Rentes £21-12.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £119.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £1-0-9.

India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock £60.

India 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan 1950-55 £78-10.

India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock £50.

Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-2.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-2-6.

Maxican Eagle Oil Co. £0-14-6.

Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-2.

Nitrate Railway Ord. £4-17-6.

Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord. £1-17-6.

Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. £0-0-6.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb. £64.

Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. "B" Debs. 1934-48 £98.

Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures £97.

War Loan 5 p.c. 1929-47 £100.

Remarks:—Tata I. and S. Debs ex-dividend.

Daily Weather Report.

—:o:—

POONA, Jan. 5.

The weather has been generally dry over the country except for a few falls of rain in South-East Madras.

The western disturbance is becoming unimportant.

The temperature is markedly below the normal in Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Sonamarg quarter of an inch, Pamban three-quarters and Negapatam a quarter.

Forecast: A few falls of rain are likely to continue in South-East Madras.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin, about 4,700 miles away, was recorded by Bombay seismograph at seven hours one minute to-day.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd Triestino mail steamer Pilsna, is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Howra, Coleborn, Cochin

LOADING.

Jan. 4.

Steamer Mobile City for Calcutta.

Steamer Tasmania, Maru for Kobe

Steamer Pilsna for Trieste

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 4.

Castalia Kelly, Liverpool

Barpeta, Partridge, Busreh

Varela, Beataugh, Busreh

Khandalla, Harley, Durban

Vita, Woollett, Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5.

Risaldar, Prett, Rangoon

Cross Hill, Stuart, Rangoon

Ehrenfels, Khulken, Karachi

IMPORTS.

Jan. 4.

S S Sado Maru Agents N Y Kaisha Port from Nagoya:—3 bales c p goods; 381 bales c grey shirting; 100 boxes m shook; 22 bales dhotles grey; 479 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—29 cases rubber goods; 25 cases buttons; 10 cases silk yarn; 34 cases cotton wilfl; 35 cases bangles; 144 cases c p goods; 125 bales c drill; 50 bales cotton p shirting; 42 bales cotton yarn; 111 cases cotton jean; 761 cases glassware; 629 bales c grey sheets.

From Kobe:—135 cases silk goods; 4 cases peppermint; 63 cases cotton goods; 60 bales silk yarn; 227 bales silk shirting; 20 cases c shirting; 28 cases rubber shoes; 115 cases camphor; 25 cases vegetable wags; 40 cases c grc shirting; 6 cases rubber shoes; 170 cases straw board; 148 bales c drill; 50 cases glassware.

From Yokohama:—164 cases silk goods; 8 cases glass lamps; 82 cases c gods; 130 cases c rayon goods.

From Shanghai:—69 cases silk p goods; 34 bales raw silk; 525 bales c yarn; 2542 bundles tea gram; 1212 bags beans.

From Singapore:—1702 bags betelnuts; 230 bags gum; 2025 bags sago flour.

From Hongkong:—112 cases cotton socks; 25 cases bangles; 10 cases paper.

From Tokyo:—55 cases rubber goods.

From Canton:—100 bags sugarcandy; 40 cases paper; 850 bales cassia.

From Colombo:—423 cases tea black.

EXPORTS.

Jan 4.

S S City of Johannesburg for Ghent:—110 bales raw cotton Bhadas Carsondas and Co.

S S City of Johannesburg for Antwerp:—110 bales raw cotton V Ladha and Sons.

S S Yamoto Maru for Kobe:—400 bales raw cotton Madhoodas Amarsey and Co..

S S Sado Maru for Yokkaichi —300 bales raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—900 bales raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Osaka:—800 bales raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—800 bales raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki and Co.

S S Yamata Maru for Kobe:—800 bales raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki and Co.

S S Yamata Maru for Osaka:—700 bales raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki and Co.

S S Rampura for Marseilles:—110 bales raw cotton Chachaty and Thakarsey Ltd.

S S Heyim Maru for Kobe:—108 bales raw cotton Nanalal Manilal. 65 bales raw cotton Nanalal Manilal.

S S Heyim Maru for Osaka:—bales raw cotton Gosho Kabushik Kaisha.

S S Heyim Maru for Kobe:—bales raw cotton Gosho Kabishiki Kaisha.

S S Heyim Maru for Yokkaichi —500 bales raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Heyim Maru for Kobe:—bales raw cotton Vakharia and Co.; 437 bales raw cotton N Fabhoily.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

In full-pressed	3 Days	Since 1s September. This year
Khandesh	1,634	143,692
Central India	3,330	90,420
Barsi and Nagar	5,314	26,248
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,881	26,248
Berar	2,068	264,880
Cent. Provinces	1,067	126,372
Totals Oomras	15,294	745,184
Dholera	828	23,979
N.-W. Provinces	571	102,116
Rajputana	.....	13,136
Sind-Punjab	1,563	57,737
Broach	208	7,208
Coompta & Dharwar	419	37,366
Westerns-Northerns	...	11,720
Cocoanada	.....	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	5,884
Persian	.....	201
American	68	2,899
Egyptian and African	...	27,313
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.	...	394
Total	19,151	1,035,237

YOU DISCARD
THIS IN FAVOUR OF THIS
THIS IN FAVOUR OF THIS
WHY NOT DISCARD ALL OTHERS IN FAVOUR of KATNI CEMENT CASTLE BRAND
THE MODERN WAY TO BUILD

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

—:o:—

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

KHADI	Rs. a. p.
Textile per lb.	0 12 0
Century ,,	0 11 9
Karimbhoy ,,	0 10 6
Gold ,,	0 11 3
Moon ,,	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 per lb.	0 14 6
Century 6404-8705 per lb.	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal) ,,	0 14 3
Pehlad ,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ,,	0 14 6
Manekji (Patangia) ,,	0 14 0
Daud Sahib ,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.	
Rachael Mill per lb.	0 15 0
David ,,	0 15 0
Moon ,,	0 15 0
Phoenix ,,	0 15 0
Jam ,,	0 14 0
Appollo ,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality	
David ,,	0 14 0
Swan Finlay ,,	0 15 0
Apollo ,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor ,,	0 14 6
Century ,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 lb.	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant) ,,	0 13 6
Century (Bugle) ,,	0 13 9
Appollo (Pyala) ,,	0 13 6
Tata Mill (Darji) ,,	0 14 0
Sakuntia ,,	0 13 6
Manekji (Kunda) ,,	0 12 6
Pehlad (Siwala) ,,	0 13 3
Rachael ,,	0 13 6
David ,,	0 13 3
Maher ,,	0 13 6
Kachhwa ,,	0 13 0
Moon ,,	0 13 3
LEPAD	
Spring ,,	0 13 6
Textile ,,	0 13 6
Century ,,	0 13 3
David ,,	0 14 0
Appollo ,,	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards	
Spring (Balance) Per lb	0 15 9
Textile (Bycycle) ,,	0 15 6
Jecob ,,	0 15 6
David ,,	0 15 6
Century ,,	0 15 9
Mun Mill ,,	0 15 6
3732 Moon ,,	0 15 6
3842 Mayer ,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance) ,,	0 14 9
Textile (Bycyle) ,,	0 14 6
Century ,,	0 14 9
Jecob ,,	0 14 3
Mun Mill ,,	0 14 6
1386 Tata per piece	2 14 0
David ,,	0 14 6
GIN COLOURED—	
A 1515 Tulsidas ,,	14 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal ,,	12 4 0
MARKIN JAPAN—	
4488 ,,	11 12 0
8383 ,,	8 10 0
38 ,,	8 14 0
9898 ,,	9 8 0
8015 ,,	8 6 0
9797 ,,	3 2 0
6300 ,,	9 2 0
44000 ,,	8 12 0
Peech ,,	10 15 0
BLACK CHECK—	
5800 Sholapur ,,	8 10 0
SALITA—	
Tata Per lb.	0 14 3
Spring (Merchant) ,,	0 13 9
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	
Kanta ,,	1 1 0
Victoria ,,	1 1 3
Phoenix ,,	1 1 6
Framji ,,	1 1 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA—	
Yards 5 to 9	
China ,,	0 15 9
Moon ,,	0 15 9
Phoenix ,,	0 15 9
Maher ,,	0 15 9
Simplex ,,	0 15 0
Yards 10.	
China ,,	0 15 6
Moon ,,	0 15 6
Phoenix ,,	0 15 6
Maher ,,	0 15 6
Simplex ,,	0 15 0

BURMA LOSES RICE MARKET.

—:o:—

Deplorable Depression.

The position now seems to be thoroughly accepted that the loss of her rice markets is at the bottom of the most deplorable depression which Burma is suffering. Moreover there is no unreasoning optimism that "the tide must turn," but on the contrary it seems to be increasing realized that unless something is done, instead of merely awaited, things are likely to go from bad to worse. In fact the chances of further losses to Burma trade, unless action is taken, is definitely mentioned in the memorandum prepared for the Burma Rice Trade Inquiry Committee by the Burma Chamber of Commerce.

This memorandum, published in Rangoon recently, is the first to be placed before the Committee and there will probably be none more important. It says that the change in the distribution of the rice trade started with the War and that Burma can no longer hope to enjoy a virual monopoly. In 1914 Italy, Spain and the United States produced between them 600,000 tons of rice annually. Now, with the addition of Egypt's total—they produce two million tons—"there is no need to look further than these figures for the reason of the derceased demand for Burma's rice"

SPANISH AND AMERICAN.

The memorandum also mentions that wheat has returned almost to pre-War prices whereas the price of rice has been maintained, thus enabling wheat to compete with rice. It may be noted in parenthesis that the last mail from England brought much specimen publicity from the Empire Marketing Board, singing the praises of Burma rice and adding that English housewives seemed to prefer Spanish and American rice because it was prettily polished—with castor oil and other delacable substances. Apparently Burma rice, which is of rough appearance, will not sell even at almost half the price, and the Empire Marketing Board are shortly going to publish a chemical analysis proving that its looks belie its quality.

To return to the Chamber memorandum, it says that Burma can no longer remain indifferent to world market conditions but must face competition. Methods of cultivation must be adopted that will increase the yield per acre. The quality of grain must be improved, enabling Burma rice to compete in high grades. Pure grain and not mixture must be shipped. The rice duty should either be removed or its proceeds should be devoted to the improvements mentioned above. This, then, is the gist of the Chamber of Commerce action regarding the rice crisis. If concentration can produce results there is yet a gleam of hope.

Rs. 70/- per 1000
USE
ASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES

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15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay

CURE ALL
Eye defects, including Cataract by using Sen's genuine Lotus Water. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2/- per drm. S. C. Sen, 15/1 Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Bamboo, Calcutta.

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co., Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore
Bombay Agents:—Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready. Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Beauty is
FUL DANANA OIL
BOMBAY

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

1st Sept. to 2nd Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	886	270,317
Japan & China	8,533	334,171
Coast Ports	.....	6,610
Up-country by Rail	...	38,648
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan	.....	16,192
Total	9,419	665,928

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1930		ALL	
11 Jan.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 ,,	Rajputana* ..	VESSELS	16,568
5 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	DIRECT	16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa* ..	FROM	11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..	BOMBAY	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	WITHOUT	10,946
14 ,,	Comorin ..		15,132
,,	Maloja ..		20,837
,,	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	TRANS-	11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..	SHIPMENT	16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..		10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ..	AT	11,120
16th ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,678
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana ..	ADEN	16,567
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
20 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
27 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£108	£79
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction .	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH-INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1930		
1st Apr	Dumana ..	8,427
15th ,,	Dwarka ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£56	£100
C	£39	£66

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930			
17th Jan.	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan.
22nd Jan	Alipore* ..	Straits	China & Japan
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and	Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and	Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and	Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and	Australia
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and	Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits,	China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and	Australia
4th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo	Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and	Australia
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo	Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and	Australia
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo	Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930			
6th Jan	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder P' Okh & O'Mandvi	
8th Jan.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports.	
10th Jan.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi	
11th Jan	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O Mandvi	
15th Jan.	Khandalla	East & South Africa.	
17th Jan.	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar.	

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road Fort BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5898	28 Dec.	13 Jan.
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8060	.. ..	@ 22 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneyama Maru	5274	19 Jan.	31 ,,
Nagano Maru ..	3824	25 ,,	6 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@ 3 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	23 Jan.	9 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	20 Feb.	9 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	Maiden 6 Feb.	12 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	23000	20 Feb.	26 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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SPECIAL DECEMBER ISSUE.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY G. A. NATESAN.

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George Town, Madras.

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Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,27,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
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Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Office or Branches of the Bank.

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosek
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio-Dairen)	San-Francisco
Fengtien	Nagasski	Samarang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rangoon	Tsingtau
	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves :
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fiscula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Ever operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

PERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN", and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to :—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

The Breatheable Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

Diagram showing the first way to the Lungs as described in the article below.

THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.

By the discovery of Peps the problem has been solved. This remarkable *breatheable* medicine in handy tablet form, contains lung-healing medicaments, which strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged breathing tubes.

DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.

As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal fumes which, as the diagram above shows, mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, never reach the bronchials.

Peps deal not only with immediate trouble in throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to recesses

WHERE DISEASE LURKS.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and soon cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.

¶ Peps afford sound protection against sudden chills, and the 'flu and pneumonia peril. A Peps in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat, and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.

Price Re. One per bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or from agents :—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Entally, Calcutta ; Kemp & Co., Bombay ; Dadha & Co., Madras ; Shaham & Co., Karachi, etc.

PEPS

The Handy Tablet Medicine

1 Re 6 As

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An ANGLO-INDIAN LADY TEACHER and COMPANION for a respectable Hindu Lady in mofussil. Apply stating age, qualifications, past experience and testimonials stating minimum salary quarters being free. Apply Box No. 2427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33365

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300|- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120|- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN desires a SERVICE in any vegetarian family as a Clerk or as a Cook or as a Companion, knows a little English. Apply Box No. 2431, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2105

MATRIMONIAL.

SARASWAT HINDU, aged 25, well-educated, respectable family, Government Official, desires marrying young Hindu Lady any caste but educated, fair, healthy, good family and character. Apply preferably with Photo returnable to Box No. 2432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2106

BOOKS

WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay.
T43264

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L T33265

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta, Premier and Largest Indian Hotel, Best arrangements, Home comforts, Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (V of 1929), are required to attend at the High Court on the Second Floor on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1930, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 21st December, 1929.
33328

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the appointment of Assistant Registrar of the University of Bombay which will shortly fall vacant. Applicants must be Graduates of the University of Bombay, preferably between the ages of 30 and 40, and should have some experience of work in a Government or other large Public Office.

2. The salary offered is Rs. 400 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 500 with benefits of the University Provident Fund at the rate of 6-1|4 per cent. of the salary contributed by the subscriber and the same percentage by the University.

3. Applications stating age, nationality and date and place of birth and giving full particulars regarding academic and other qualifications and accompanied by COPIES ONLY of not more than four testimonials, must be forwarded in sealed covers addressed to the Registrar, University of Bombay, and superscribed "Appointment of Assistant Registrar" so as to reach him NOT LATER THAN THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1930. Persons in Government service who desire to apply for the appointment should submit their applications through their official superiors.

4. The successful candidate will be required to produce a certificate of age and physical fitness before joining the appointment and the first six months of his service will be on probation.

5. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 21st December, 1929.
33334

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their Twenty-second Ordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1929, a Dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1929, at Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) per share, free from Income Tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 6th January, 1930, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 10th December, 1929, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, dated 19th December, 1929.
33330

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 1,200 WEIGHTS TO THE TRANSPORTATION WORKSHOP, BYCULLA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of 1,200 weights to the Transportation Workshop, Byculla." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1930.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
2nd January, 1930.
9

SALE OF RECORDS.

SEALED TENDERS are called for and will be received by the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Traffic Branch, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Annexe Building, upto 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, 9th January, 1930, for the purchase of old Records either in lot or per ton. Records available for sale can be seen on application to the ACCOUNTS OFFICER, "GOODS".
15

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir CAWASJI JEHANGIR, Baronet (Senior), and Sir CAWASJI JEHANGIR, Baronet (Junior), both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

Any person having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, lien, possession, bequest, inheritance, lease (except the lease in favour of the Purchasers), or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1702, New No. D|3191, Old Survey No. 33, and New Survey No. 1A|7147, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 455 of the Malabar Hill Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3297 (2-2A), and Street No. 37A, and bounded on or towards the North and East by the property of the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat, on or towards the South partly by the property of Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Baronet and partly by the property of Sorabji Watcha Ghandy, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dadabhai Nowroji Davar and partly by the property of Chabildas Laxmidas Bhimji and beyond that the said Napean Sea Road.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1930.
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
16

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SHEIK BURHAN KAMRUDIN STREET NEAR THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar, under the power of sale conferred upon the Executors by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its testamentary and intestate jurisdiction by an Order dated the 26th November, 1929 Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All those pieces of quit and ground rent tenure land with the messuage, tenement of stable standing thereon situate at Sheik Burhan Cumrudin Street admeasuring about 39.30 square yards and 141.63 square yards respectively making together about 180. 4/9 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 1662, 1662, New Nos. 8788, 8789, 8790, Old Survey Nos. 1/2263, 2/2263, 3/2263, New Survey Nos. 3719, 3720 3721, Cadastral Survey No. 1321 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 54, 55 Street Nos. 67-69, 71, and bounded on the East by Sweeper's passage, on the West by Shaikh Burhan Cumrudin Street, on the North by Teli Mohalla Musjid property, and on the South by the property of Munshi Nasirudin Latiff.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pereira Amin and Fazalbhoy, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD., SITUATE AT AMBERNATH, KALYAN DISTRICT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, the Liquidator of the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills, Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in 4 Lots at their Rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following properties owned by the said Company:—

LOT No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 60,891 square yards, containing one Woollen plant with buildings and sheds standing thereon.

Also the engines, boilers, machinery, electric Motor Power House and other buildings and quarters of the officers and workmen.

Lot No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 7,000 square yards, containing one complete plant of a Leather Cloth Factory with buildings and sheds standing thereon.

Also the engine, boilers, chimney, etc., etc.

LOT No. III.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 19,121 square yards with 5 bungalows and out-houses standing thereon.

LOT No. IV.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 36,663 square yards with buildings, quarters and sheds standing thereon.

For full and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. PAYNE and Co., the Attorneys for the Liquidator at Mercantile Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Office

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LANSDOWNE ROAD, APOLLO BUNDER, OPPOSITE PYRKE'S APOLLO HOTEL ON SUNDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction valuable household furniture, dining table, sideboards and chairs, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, dressing chest of drawers, almyrahs, bedsteads, book-cases, arm-chairs, writing tables, wash-hand tables, meat safe, hat-stands, glass, crockery and platedware, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of B. A. Biddulph, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR FILM DISTRIBUTORS, FILM COMPANIES, AND DEALERS IN FILMS.
AUCTION SALE OF KOHINOOR FILMS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, Attorneys for Messrs. Ramchandra and Co., Mortgagees-in-possession of the Kohinoor Film Co., Dadar, Bombay, and on account of and at the risk of the Motgagor Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat, Sole Proprietor, Kohinoor Film Co., Bombay, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 24th February, 1926, and Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and the Indenture of Further Charge, dated the 14th October, 1926, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th January, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Office of the said Ramchandra and Co., Moolji Haridas Wadi, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, the negative copies of the following 48 Kohinoor Film productions;—

Veer Bhimsen, Vratrasur Vadh, Kirat-Arjun, Minal Devi, Shukdeo, Shri Balkrishna, Karma Devi, Sati Naramada, Kala Nag, Gul-Bankavali, Sati-Sita, Sadaguni Shushila, Vismi Sadi, Sati-Sona, Navi Shethani, Narsinh Mehta, Ra' Mandlik, Metru-Prem, Ghar Jamai (Henpecked Husband), Veer Kunal, Seth Shagalsha, Handsome Black-Guard, Indra Sabha (Sabaj Pari), Rambha of Rajnagar, Raj Yogi, Kulin Kanta, My Wife, Prem Nirasha, Child Widow, Veer Bala, Cinema Queen, Thief of Delhi, Marriage Market, Wandering Phantom, Briefless Barrister, Samarat Shiladitya, Lakho Vanjaro, Mena Kumari, Sati Jasma, Telephone Girl, Mumtaj Mahal, Prithvi Putra, Typist Girl, Shirin Farhad, Gulsanovar, Rajani Bala, Loves of Prince Mahomed, Bilwa Mangal or Surdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, 94, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VARIOUS TYPES OF PUMPS AND PUMP ACCESSORIES SPARE PARTS AND OTHER MACHINERY, ETC. OF WELL KNOWN PUMP DEALERS MESSRS. K. B. JOSHI & CO.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instruction from Messrs. Dharamsey Dadachanji & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee-in-Possession and on account and at the risk of Insolvents K. B. Joshi & Co., Mortgagors, sell by public auction undermentioned pumps, and other accessories (THIS DAY) MONDAY, 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the ground floor of Cama Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort:
PARTICULARS.

Various types of Pumps including Ravi Pumps, Jumna Pumps, Deepwell Pumps, Nira Pumps, etc., Cylinders of Pumps, seats and tops of Pumps, Piston Rods with brackets, teeth racket, Delivery Flench, Ball bearings, Filter Point, Leather Buckets, Valves, Packing Rings, Couplings, Tinplates and Wooden Plates, Shafting Bars and other Machinery and accessories etc., etc., with Office furniture.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION CONSISTING OF RIFLES, GUNS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, SPEARS, KUKRIS, BAYONETS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, ETC., CONFISCATED UNDER SECTION 167, CLAUSE 8, OF THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, BY THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 13th January, 1930, at 2 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the above mentioned Arms and Ammunitions.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES BURWAH COTTON (CENTRAL INDIA)

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room on account of the concerned the following damaged Cotton:

14 Bales Burwah (Central India) Cotton belonging to Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. (their own purchased).

A deposit of 25 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.
THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR WEEK
GIFT OF Rs. 250.
now on view in the window of
Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Hornby Road
and will be presented at
THE WHITE CITY TO-NIGHT!
NEW ATTRACTIONS! NEW SIDE SHOWS.
See the white city ZOO with Chimpanzee Orchestra.
FREE! FREE!!
Daily at 6 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
BY POPULAR REQUEST.
UNIVERSAL'S
FIRST TALKING PICTURE
THE MELODY OF LOVE
HEAR
WALTER PIDGEON
SING
"MY SWEETHEART."

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION
WELCOME RETURN
OF
ROWINA and DANDOLO
The Continental Acrobatic Dancers, after a triumphant tour throughout India
IN A COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME
In conjunction with
The Comedy Sensation
"GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES"
Featuring
RUTH TAYLOR

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Man of a Thousand Faces
LON CHANEY
In a remarkable new characterisation
MOCKERY
The strangest love story ever told
Free List Suspended.

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
TO-NIGHT ENTIRELY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Monday to Friday for 5 Days
JACK PERRIN
IN
"STARLIGHT"
THE
UNTAMED"
As fast as the Wind, as free as the Air, Starlight, beautiful and untamed! Ruined, he started life afresh in the wide open spaces.
Also 2 TWO REELER COMEDIES.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 DAILY
Saturday Sunday and Friday
Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
The Entertainment of a Circus and Rodeo Combined
TOM MIX
AND
TONY the wonder horse
IN
"THE CIRCUS ACE"
under the Big Top with
TOM MIX
In a Romance crammed with Thrills, Laughter and Suspense!
Also
2 reels Comedy and 2 reels Dance.

THE RIALTO
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW ONLY
AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
The Popular Star
STEWART ROME
In the sensational murder Story
The WARE CASE

KUTNOW'S POWDER
The Famous Spa Treatment
For LIVER & URIC ACID

In an improved and agreeable form, Kutnow's Powder scientifically reproduces the identical virtues of the mineral springs at Carlsbad in Europe.
A spoonful of Kutnow's dissolved in a glass of drinking water every morning is the surest way to cleanse the liver and kidneys and maintain vigorous health.
Kutnow's Powder counteracts the evil effects of stimate on the blood. It banishes biliousness, constipation and other liver kidney and digestive disorders. It also surely eliminates uric acid and the other poisons responsible for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, etc. Guaranteed Free from Sugar.

LABOUR AND SOCIALISM IN THE WEST.

Progress Of Trade Unionism.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

(BY AIR MAIL.)

December, 20.

An article entitled "Some Past Federal Elections" in the October number of the "Australian Worker" contains a very interesting account of the development of Labour in the Commonwealth. Following the establishment of Federation the first elections for the Commonwealth Parliament took place in March 901, when Labour secured 16 seats in the House of Representatives and 8 in the Senate. Of those returned for the House of Representatives, 2 are in the new Parliament. Another who went out of the Party over the conscription split, was defeated as one of the Nationalist three at the elections in November last. The elections in 1903 saw the Party strength increased to 25 in the House of Representatives, and to 14 in the Senate. It thus numbered a third of the former, while it was approaching half the full strength of the other chambe. The anti-Labour section of the Parliament was sharply divided over the fiscal question, and the Party was thus justified in visualising the time,—not far distant, as event, proved—when it woul be administering the affairs of the Commonwealth. Indeed, this Parliament was to be notable for all time to Australian Labourites from the fact that, during its term, the first Labour Ministry held this office. There were three parties in the House, but Labour up to this time had given steady support to the Government, at the head of which was Australia's first Prime Minister, Sir Edmund Barton.

In view of the great part which the proposed abolition of the Federal Arbitration Act played in the elections of October 12, it is interesting to note that it was the Conciliation and Arbitration Bill of 1904 that was responsible for the defeat of the Barton Government, and the accession of the first Labour Government to the Treasury Benches. This measure had been introduced in the first Parliament. The Labour Party was opposed to any limitation being applied to the scope of the measure, and brought forward a proposal that it should include Public Servants of the Commonwealth and the States. This was lost, but an amendment, moved by the late Charlie McDonald, who represented Kennedy from the inception of the Federation up to the time of his death in 1925, that the Act should apply to the railway servants of any State, was carried by 26 votes to 21. The Government refused to go on with the bill, and it was dropped. The question was, therefore, one of the issues of the elections held in 1903. The Government in the new Parliament was still resolute aginst the inclusion of public servants in the Bill while Labour held steadfastly to the principle of no limitations. The second reading of the bill was carried, but subsequently an amendment was moved for the inclusion of the Public Service. And in spite of the vigorous opposition of the Government the amended motion was carried by 38 to 29 votes. Thereupon the Ministry resigned and the first Labour Government was formed only to be in office only for a few months after which it suffered a defeat.

STEADY ADVANCE.

Now about the Labour Government, at the election in 1906 the Labour Party was sent back with 27 members in the Representatives House and 15 in the Senate. In the third Parliament the Government had only 15 pledged supporters and it lived only with the support of Labour which was thus able to secure the passage of several important measures. But such a position could not go on indefinitely. On November 10, 1908 Labour moved a motion practically to take the business of the House out of the hands of the Government, which thereupon resigned, and Labour again took office. That Ministry lasted until the following May, during recess the Government proved its ability as administrators, and its success in this direction really forced on the notorious "Fusion", the name by which the combination of protectionists under Alfred Leak and of freetraders under George Reid became known. The combination of the two parties, although it had been regarded by many to be inevitable in bringing all the anti-Labour forces into the one political camp, proved intensely unpopular and at the elections in April 1910 it was crushingly defeated. Labour was returned with 42 members in the House of Representatives while it swept the Senate poll throughout the Commonwealth, the whole 18 seats being won by its candidates. This brought the strength of the Party in the Senate to 23. The third Labour Government put up a record in Australian history, for it passed into legislation every one of the measures included in the Party's policy submitted to the electors. But the fickleness of the public was shown at the 1913 elections. No Government ever had a better right to the endorsement of the electors, but the amazing result of the appeal was the defeat of Labour, through by only one vote. In the following Parliament the Cook Government found it impossible to carry on with an evenly divided House of Representatives and the Senate overwhelmingly against it. There was a double dissolution in 1914 the campaign taking place during the opening weeks of the Great War. The elections were held on September 5th when Australia corrected the mistake it had made 12 months earlier by returning Labour with 41 members in the House of Representatives, while it won all but five of the 36 seats in the Senate. In October 1915, Mr. Fisher resigned as Prime Minister and Mr. W. M Huges became head of the Government. The Party was smashed over the conscription question forced on by Mr. Huges, and for years after Labour, politically was in the wilderness. In the Parliamentary period from 1922 to 1925 the Party made up a lot of leeway but the turmoil on the waterfront connected with the English shipping strike was seized on by the Bruce-Page Government as a means to stampede the people with its "law and order" stunt, and the Party again received a set-back. Much the same sort of thing occurred last year, but not to the same extent as in 1925. Labour won several seats, and on October 12th it achieved an unparalleled success. Labour's victory in the Federal elections of this year was the greatest in the history of the Federal Labour Party. No less than 46 seats in the House of Representatives were secured leaving the Nationalists and the Country Party in a hopeless minority.

The French Socialist Deputy Locquin, President of the Franco-Polish Parliamentary Group has written the following letter to the President of the Polish Sejh:

"We have followed with very close attention the events which have recently taken place in the Sejm, and my friends and I wish to congratulate you on your noble attitude in the presence of the attemots of a military dictatorship which you so firmly opposed. If we may be permitted for the very reason of the disinterested but profound affection which we have for Poland, to formulate a view on its internal situation, I shall not disguise from you that every restriction in the Republican liberties incarnated by your noble nation has a painful echo in democratic circles in France, and can only reinforce the intrigues of the enemies of Poland, who are watching for its weak points and seeking by every means to alienate from it the sympathies which surround it. We are convinced, after having travelled in your country that it is capable of organising itself political as it is developing itself economically, in a regime of liberty, and that it will be all the stronger if the Government above all will give the example of respect for the constitution and the laws. I thought it my duty to send you in haste these few lines, as a sincere friend who only wishes to be useful to you. It is necessary that Poland should know that the fraternal feeling which has driven the people of France, and above all the working masses, to range themselves alongside it, would run the risk of being broken if Poland should appear ready to deliver itself up to Fascism.

The first two days on which the Polish Sejm met passed off quietly. The influence of thhe Brussels demonstration of the Labour and Socialist International, and the impressions made by the letters from the British Labour members of Parliament and trade union leaders and from the French Deputy Locquin, may clearly be seen in the attitude of the Government. In spite of this there was no lack of provocation in the speeches of the Ministers and the leaders of the Government block. The police precautions were extraordinarily extensive, for example, the police were armed with gas bombs and gas masks. It is characteristics with regard to the vote of no confidence, which was carried by more than a two-thirds majority that even if the votes of the National minorities are left out, the overwhelming majority of the Polish deputies have expressed themselves against the Government. President Daszynski did extraordinarily well in presiding over the sitting. Strong attacks were made upon him in the Sejm regarding the letters sent to him from England and France. The reply was ademonstration for the International in the Sejm. The Socialist deputies gave cheers for the Labour and Socialist International, and the great majority of the Sejm accompanied this demonstration with prolonged applause. The Warsaw newspapers are enjoying a short breathing space in the matter of persecution, but the confiscation of the provincial press continues unchanged. Thus the German "Volkszeitung" published in Lodg was confiscated because it printed the speech of Vandervelde in Brussels according to the second edition of the "Robotnik" passed by the censor. The same fate overtook the paper in Cracow for publishing truthful reports on the military occupation of the coal mines. Thanks to the article in the Berlin paper on the regime of terror of the Government, the secret murder of General Zagorski has become the subject of a debate. The Prime Minister declared that the Government would constantly confiscate reports on the murder of Zagorski, as the statements made by one of the Deputies under the protection of immunity were untrue. The Deputy, Professor Rybarski declared that he did noo wish to take refuge behind immunity, but demanded that he should be brought before the court. He would produce witnesses who could corroboo that he did not wish to take re- The Minister of Justice declared that he would make use of the Deputy's offer.

AMERICA.

A significant step in dealing with trade depression and the threat of increasing unemployment has been taken by the President of the United States in the interests of American industry. Following the collapse of the speculative boom, Mr. Hoover has been holding conferences with leading industrialists and representatives of the American Trade Union movement. His action is interpreted by the "New Republic" as "a positive assertion of leadership in a time of crisis", and this leading radical journal states that Mr. Hoover is understood to have in mind "the creation of a permanent body which may grow into an Economic General Staff, to bring together the essential information about the trends of our economic life, and to recommend from time to time measures preserving or increasing our prosperity and permitting it to be more generally hard." Some months ago, the President called for a scientific investigation of what has been happening in the economic life of America since the war. The investigation, undertaken by the National Bureau of Economic Research, resulted in a report which has been interpreted by a committee that has emphasised the need for continuous examination of economic affairs and for measures to maintain an "economic equilibrium". The "New Republic" points out that the creation of an Economic General Staff is a logical development of the position which arose during the war, when it was necessary to acquire detailed information concerning prices, production and trade, and to use this information for the purpose of directing the stream of economic activity for public ends. Such a general Staff, the journal says, has been recommended by able British economists: "Mr. MacDonald is reputed to have taken the first step towards creating one. Germany under the pressure of post-war reconstruction, has a special Government department devoted to this activity." But there is one aspect of the President's economic policy which has caused some misgivings. It is pointed out that Mr. Hovoer has pointed out that Mr. Hoover has ders not to seek wage increases and the President's attitude on the wage question is contrasted with that of Mr. Henry Ford, who recently declared that a continuation of American prosperity requires higher wages. No more striking contradiction has come out of the great prosperity conferences than the spectacle of the official representatives of the Trade Unions being induced to cooperate in holding down wages, just before the most famous employer of non-union labour in the country announced his intention of increasing them. It is argued in defence of Mr. Hoover's action on the wage question, that he apprehended a move on the part of employers to reduce wages, and thought it important to stave them off, believing probably that employers would only consent not to reduce wages if the Unio would consent not to try to increase them. But it is difficult to believe, say the critics, that wage-cuts would have been demanded, in view of the large profits made during the year, an having regard to the credit American industrialists have taken for their alleged espousal of the doctrine of high wages. The conflict of policy between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Ford, however, remains: either high wages are economically desirable, or they are not. If they are, Mr. Hoover is wrong and Mr. Ford is right; if they are not, the position of the two is reversed. Mr Ford's argument is simple and familiar. Prosperity rests, he insists, upon the constant and rapid increase of production and depends upon the purchasing power of the people for the sale of the products of industry. As production increases, purchasing power must increase, which involves the holding down of prices and the raising of wages. To put the matter differently, the need is for more efficient production, which will both reduce prices and bring about wage increases.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Trades Councils Joint Consultative Committee have decided that the next Annual Conference of Trades Councils will be held in London in May next. This decision was taken after careful consideration of rally facilities and the question of pooled fares. A report on the matter will be submitted to the Conference, in order to allow of discussion as to the place for the 1931 Conference. Trades Council will be responsible for submitting resolutions to the Federations, which will make selection, for consideration by the Joint Consultative Committee, who will prepare the Agenda from the resolutions thus submitted. It is suggested, in view of the importance of saving time, that in selecting resolutions, preference should be given to those relating directly to Trades Council organisation, and that each resolution should deal concisely with not more than one question.

At a conference of the International Trade Secretaries of transport workers, factory workers and food workers, it was resolved that women should not be engaged in the constant handling o loads weighing more than 20 kilograms and that they should n be employed in weight lifting during the period beginning four weeks and ending four weeks after confinement. It was further a reed that a maximum weight of 75 kilograms for such goods as foodstuffs, chemicals, raw textiles paper etc., which are constantly being moved in workshops or factories should be the regulated weight for individual workers and that a legislation to prescribe relatively lower weights for persons under 18 should be pressed for in Parliament.

ALLADIN AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

Splendid Effort By Bombay Amateurs.

For many years Bombay has never seen so fine a pantomime as that produced by the Bombay Amateurs at the Opera House last evening. The music and score were sppecially written by local men and the exquisite and gorgeous scenery reminiscent of the days of Caliph Haroun Al Rashid was designed by Mr. Gladstone Solomon and executed by his students at the School of Art The excellent reproductions together with the rich and beautiful costumes created the necessary Eastern atmosphere.

Mrs. Eastley as Alladin acted with charm. She was ably supported by Mr. Chamberlain as Dame Twankey. This gentleman and Mr. Digby Lloyd who played the Emperor of China were responsible for the fun of the evening. Both possess a fine sense of humour and their topical gogs, and jokes put the appreciative audience into a happy mood The other fun "merchants" were Thunder and Lightning (Messrs Andy Bone and J. Taylor). As Chinese police officers they had every opportunity to exercise their wit.

Their efforts were praiseworthy and in association with the other two gentlemen succeeded in sending the audience into fits of hilarious laughter.

To Miss Nordman was given the role of the Princess which she filled adequately. She was both fascinating and graceful. Mrs Chamberlain as Nehusta is a very capable actress. Her performance was all that could be desired of an amateur.

The Eastern dances were executed by Shrimati Miravati Devi with pleasing grace. The ballet prettily and attractively dressed danced sprightly, showing that they had been both well trained and drilled. The other members of the cast too numerous to mention contributed of their best to make the pantomime a success.

A word must also be said of the Orchestra, who under the baton of Mr. Sayer adequately rose to the occasion. The Bombay Amateurs must be congratulated on their splendid performance.

Sir Frederick Returns To Bombay.

—:o:—

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad on Sunday afternoon on the conclusion of his tour in Gujerat. The Special train conveying the Governor drew at Mahalaxmi at 2 p.m. where His Excellency was received by Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member, Sir P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. R. Dalal Municipal Commissioner and others. The Governor who was accompanied by his staff then drove to the Government House.

Mood.

General Smut In Sermonising

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Toronto.—His belief in the ultimate happy solution of the problems of India was strikingly expressed by General Smuts in a speech at a luncheon given by the Canadian and Empire Clubs when he said:

"We will apply patience to India's impatience, wisdom to its unwisdom and in the end, work out a happy solution though the application of the vital principle of Dominion Self-Governing Status."—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Red Cross Children's Fancy Dress Carnival, P. V. M. Gymkhana. Cooperage, Lady Sykes attending, 4-30 p.m.

Dr. Dhanjibhai Mehta's Red Cross Lecture at the Seva Sadan, Lady Billimoria presiding, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 7.

Red Cross Public Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m., Lady Sykes presiding.

WEDNESDAY, January 8.

"Building a Better City" series of Lectures: Mr. M. R. Jayakar on "Communal Groups in the City", Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6 p.m.

Dr. Dhanjibhai Mehta's Red Cross Lecture at Y.M.C.A. Proctor Branch, Byculla, 9 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

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BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.—The eleventh annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday (the 7th inst.) at 12 noon.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—The Bombay Medical Union will hold a Social Evening, on Tuesday (the 7th inst.) at the Union Rooms in Alice Buildings at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) when a discussion on "The appointment of a Commissioner of Medical Qualificatcns and Standards" will be opened.

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BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Hawkers' Union, a public meeting of the Bombay Hawkers, will be held on Tuesday (the 7th inst.) in Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Wall calendars for 1930 from The Tamil Nadu Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., Madras.

A wall calender for 1930 issued by Dastoor's Shorthand Typewriting Institute, Bombay.

PREMJI DISPENSARY.— In Mrs Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary the total attendance for the month of December was 6,000 out of which 716 were males 2704 were females and 2580 were children.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.—The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Railway Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Band-stand to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

1. March "des Moujicks" Renelie. 2. Overture. "Zampa" Herold. 3. Oriental Fantasia "Yishma Al". Jalowicz. 4. Intermezzo. "Zazra" York Bowen 5. Selection "The Girl Friend" Rodgers. 6. A Veil Dance. "Mystic Beauty" Finck. 7. Selection "The Desert Song" Romberg. 8. Song. "This is heaven" Akst. 9. Finale. "My wife is on a diet" Tobias.

DR. MEHTA'S LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Dhanjibhoy Mehta of Baroda On Red Cross Work with Magic Lantern illustrations, at Seva Sadan Malbari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Monday) at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidency of Lady Jerbai Billimoria.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.—The Bombay Humanitarian League announce their Prize Competition Examination of Scheme No. 82 for Matric Students of Bombay High Schools, which will be held on Sunday the 19th instant from 3-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. at the Elphinstone High School Cruikeshank Road, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

Candidates are required to be present there at 3-15 p.m. They will be supplied with blank answer papers, ink and blotting paper etc.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL:—Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji & Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., at Cavel, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of December 1929 in all 2395 patients were attended to at these centres and Hospital. Out of these were 1186 women, 846 children, 363 infants, 20 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 77.3. The total No. of deliveries during the year since April 1929 was 156.31 expectant mothers were under observation.

MADHAVJI LECTURES ON GUJARATI LITERATURE.—Mr. N. B. Divatia, B.A., Lecturer in Gujarati, Elphinstone College, will deliver the Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures on Gujarati Literature (1929-30) in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, commencing at 5-30 p.m. each day. The lectures are open to the public and begin from Tuesday (7th inst.) The following is the subject of the first lecture:

Introductory: What is Literature? Its genesis and connection with the life of the people: Has Gujarati any literature? Dual influence on Modern Gujarati Literature,—that of English and Sanskrit; Does it result in mere imitation? Answer supported by illustrations.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE, FORT CENTRE.—The Governing Council of this League state that the donor of the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay, offered to hand over the said Dispensary to the League. After fully considering the question the Governing Council desired that the good work hitherto done through the Institution for the last 20 years should continue, and so the offer was accepted. As a matter of fact it is already functioning as the "Medical Relief League Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary Fort Centre, from the 1st January 1930. These two centres one in Fort and the other at Parel, will enable League to serve in a large measure the poor and needy in times of sickness. The Governing Council of the League trust that the public will continue its support in a large measure in view of this increased responsibility.

The Centre locates at the same old place at Cawasji Patel House, 103, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, and the hours of attendance are from 1 to 3 p.m. (S. T.) excepting Sundays and Bank holidays.

Sanatanists Gird Up Loins To Fight Congress!

—:o:—

"Religion in Danger" was the slogan voiced by speakers at a poorly attended meeting of Sanatani Hindus held at Jhaveri Baug, Kalbadevi, on Sunday evening, Shri Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith presiding. According to several Pandits and Acharyas who spoke, the object of the meeting was to "safeguard the interests of Sanatani Hindus by sending representatives into the Councils and Assembly and by organising the Sanatani Hindus all over India." They deprecated what they regarded as the "anti-Hindu" policy of the Congress and strongly criticised the Sarda Act.

Pandit Madhavacharya, the first speaker, declared that the Sarda Act was against the religious sentiments of the Hindus. Another speaker criticised the Congress policy of "Country first and religion afterwards" and would have the reverse of it.

Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, a solicitor, was pained to find the Congress "dabbling" in religious matters and gave a warning that this should be stopped. The President wound up the proceedings by exhorting the audience not to stray away from their religion and stick to its traditions.

BABY WEEK CELEBRATIONS AT BROACH.

12,000 Women Attend Function.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 4.

The Broach Sanitary Association celebrated the Baby Week which was attended by over 12,000 women during the three celebration days. The opening ceremony was performed in the R. S. Dalal High School compound facing the J. D. Vakil Sanitary Museum Hall on 31st. Dec. by Mr. K. M. Munshi The exhibits were located in the Museum Hall and the J. D. Vakil Commercial and A. V. middle school classes adjoining the same. The Gujarati Stree Mandal has awakened the women of the city and they brought about the largest attendance of their sex. The Police band, "garba", "lathi" display and gymnastic feats by the girls of Sakar Baheri's Sevikashram made the function very attractive. The Bombay Municipality, Bombay Sanitary Association. The Provincial Baby Week Committee sent their exhibits. Dr. Dahigauri of Baroda lectured on Maternity and Child-Welfare, Baby Show was held on 2nd inst. and prizes were given away to the best Babies between the ages of 6 months and 2 years by Mrs. Manilal K. Desai. Every evening Health Cinema films were shown to the visitors.

KHAN BAHADUR B. M. HODIWALLA.

—:o:—

Among the recipients of honour in the New Year's list is Mr. Bezonji Manekji Hodiwalla, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate Bombay. He is a merchant and a landlord, was for many years President of the Bench Magistrates at Uran. During the last war, he rendered valuable services to Government and assisted in collecting large funds for the War Loan. He is highly respected in his community and has been known for his silent but catholic charity to many deserving institutions, both in Bombay and in the district. He has a large circle of friends in all the communities, both European and Indian.

URAN COLONISATION SCHEME.

—:o:—

Next Sunday's Trip.

With a view to further popularise the Uran Colonisation Scheme, Mr. Behman S. Banaji has arranged a further trip to the island, next Sunday (12th inst.) for which arrangement is made to convey tripsters by two steamers the first of which will start from the Ferry Wharf (Bhaoo's Dhakka) Carnac Bunder, at 8 a.m. and the other at 9 a.m., the return journey being made by the two steamers at 5-30 p.m. and 6 p.m. respectively

The programme includes the Jashan ceremony (10-30 to 11 a.m.) in the Umrigar's Agiari, dinner between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. and lectures on the Uran Colonisation scheme by Messrs. M. K. Patel, Framji Billa, and Benaji (plans of the garden cottages and the proposed Uran wharf to be shown to the meeting), For the entertainment of the 1,000 tripsters, the comic skit of "Godrej Gargar" will be staged. There will be choice music and the band of Parsi youths will be in attendance.

Gita Exhibition.

The Secretary, Gita Exhibition, Allahabad, writes:—

In view of the Gita Exhibition to be held, under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the occasion of Sri Gita-Jnana-Yajna during the Magh Mela at the Sacred Sangam Allahabad, the collection work is in progress. Apart from the collections of the Gita library at Calcutta, a schedule whereof is appended to the Gitank of the Kalyan of Gorakhpur (page 455 to 500), a large number of other rare exhibits, pictures, paintings and printed and manuscript Gitaic literature in diverse characters and languages both Indian and foreign, will also be displayed.

Those interested in Gita—libraries and booksellers in particular—are requested to kindly send in time their pictures, paintings or literature on Gita and to communicate to us the sources we should approach for such material for the intended Exhibition.

Information on the following points is particularly requested:—(1) Any literature on Gita printed or in manuscripts in any characters and languages which is not included in the list of the Gita library of Calcutta appended to the Gitank of the 'Kalyan' page 455 to 500. (2) Any picture or painting depicting any of the ideas or characters of Gita. (3) Pictures and photos of writers, translators and commentators on Gita. (4) Other Gitas besides the popular Srimad-Bhagavad-Gita such as Ram Gita, Asthavakra Gita, etc. (5) The addresses and reports of the institutions which propagate Gita. (6) The places and institutions where the Gita anniversary is celebrated.

In cases of such literary material as cannot, for any consideration, be sent in to the exhibition, its full particulars may be supplied to enable us to include the same in the general list to be displayed or the occasion.

STOP PRESS

ARRIVAL OF INWARD AIR MAIL.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

The inward air mail arrived today.

DEWAN CHAMANLAL NOT TO RESIGN.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

Dewan Chamanlal, Congress Member of the Assembly who is now Member of Labour Commission in press statement says that he did not seek last election on Congress ticket and is not therefore called upon to resign his seat in Assembly. He also hopes that President Patel will continue to hold his office.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1930.

THE WAFD'S SUCCESS.

—:o:—

After eighteen months of autocratic rule, under which the freedom of the Press was notoriously curtailed, principles of parliamentary government were violently assailed and Egyptians were made to feel that they were vassals of Britain, Egypt again returns to constitutional government. The stupendous success of the Wafd at the recent parliamentary elections, in which the party of Mahmoud Pasha refused to participate running away cravenly from the fight, has brought back Nahas Pasha to political power and he has formed his government. In a letter to King Fuad on the assumption of office he declares that his principal object will be "to secure real independence for Egypt and reach an honourable and stable agreement wit h Britain." The MacDonald Government have now an excellent opportunity of arriving at an amicable understanding between their country and Egypt. Not only their statesmanship but the principles their political creed emoodies are at stake in reaching a satisfactory solution. The official organ of the Labour Party, the "Daily Herald", warns Egypt on the advent of Nahas Pasha to power that the draft Treaty proposed by the British Government represents in regard to its major clauses "the extreme limit of concession" and that negotiations can proceed only on minor points.

This announcement may satisfy the British Liberals and it will certainly delight the Tories and their Press but it is an unwise and inopportune exhibition of firmness. There should be no difficulty for the British Government in treating their proposals, major as well as minor, as merely a draft and inviting the new Egyptian Parliament to submit their own. This move will put the legislators on the banks of the Nile in a favourable mood to approach the complicated question of reaching an agreement with Britain, in which the safety of her communications is not imperilled. The Egyptian people are not unaware that in Britain they have implacable foes who are actively engaged in misrepresenting their natural aspirations for genuine freedom and in warning the British public that real freedom for Egypt is a peril to the safety of the British Empire. Lord Lloyd in a speech at Oxford made grave allegations against the Egyptian magistracy and called into question the honesty of the Egyptian officials of the Irrigation Service. The Cairo newspaper "Al Mokattam" gave a resume of the speech, as cabled out to it from London and the Egyptian magistracy and Egyptian officials of the Irrigation Department promptly lodged strong protests before the Ministers of Justice and Public Works respectively, against the reckless charges made against them by a British Pro-Consul of whose regime in Cairo, the vast majority of Egyptians have only bitter memories. The Tory Press can be trusted to continue its campaign of vilification of the Wafd but it is the imperative duty of the MacDonald Government to create confidence amongst the Egyptian people in the genuineness of their intentions to deal fairly and honourably with Egypt by giving a public assurance to the government of Nahas Pasha that the British attitude in the negotiations that will take place will not be obstinate. Far too often has Britain lost the opportunity before this of coming to an understanding with Egypt through its stubbornness and its unwillingness to see beynod its nose. A Labour Government in Britain is expected not to commit this folly.

IN A FIX.

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The comments of the British Press upon the proceedings of the Lahore Congress are indicative of two significant features. Excepting the notoriously reactionary journals like the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" the British journals including many Tory papers, are at great pains to conceal their chagrin over the fact that the Congress at Lahore declared for complete independence as its goal. The other feature is that the comments evince a realization of the urgency and necessity of tackling the Indian problem earnestly instead of indulging in vituperative abuse of Indian Nationalists. The "Spectator" consoles itself with the assertion that "the only thing which will make the Congress policy of complete independence look feasible will be the existence of a single Indian scheme for governing an independent or even a semi-independent country". But the "Nation" and even the "Saturday Review", agrees with it, urges the British Government "to hold on to its course, temperately, justly and fearlessly." The "Times" ends a long rigmarole about Britain's duty towards India with the inevitable and familiar emphasis on maintaining "law and order."

The "New Statesman" as the mouth-piece of Labour Imperialism is all for the British Government "boycotting the Indian boycotters". Its remedy for the solution of the Indian problem is simple, however futile its translation into practice, because of the cardinal fact which it strangely ignores, that India will not be bullied into acceptance of what she regards as camouflage. The Labour journal remarks: "we cannot give self-government and democracy to India. We must force it on her in our own way, listening to those Indians willing to co-operate but not heeding others. A Sapru will help if we consult him, but a Nehru will merely take advantage of any approach to increase his absurd demands". In other words the "New Statesman" desires the MacDonald Government to pursue Britain's traditional policy in India of 'divide and rule', to cajole and flatter the Indian Moderates with the hope that political changes can be "forced" on India. It is a vain hope and it is significant that the Liberal journal, the "Manchester Guardian", does not recommend any 'forceful' procedure. But it need not have taken the trouble of giving a superfluous sermon to Indians on "commercial morality", however great its nervousness over the passing of a resolution by the Lahore Congress regarding the repudiation of debts. The "Manchester Guardian" observes "with all due respect to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's advanced Socialism, there is no doubt that, despite all Congress resolutions, a stable Indian Government will see the wisdom of complying with the ordinary codes of political morality and paying its predecessor's debts". A National Government in India will certainly not be bereft of the wisdom nor of the moral principle involved in creating confidence in regard to standing by the financial commitments of the country, but it is equally certainly justifiable for Indians to maintain that an "Independent Tribunal" should first examine the nature of the financial obligations forced upon them, what debts they were saddled with that were not for the good of their counrry and what debts have conduced to their prosperity.

PROHIBITION CONFERENCE

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The presidential speech of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari at the Prohibition Conference at Lahore was a most eloquent and convincing plea for total and immediate prohibition of liquor in India. He pointed out that it was a ruinous policy to carry on business in liquor ignoring its evils from the physiological and moral points of view. "Even if there has been," he said, "no kind of economic loss to an individual or society, drink is a brain poison and man cannot afford to allow the allurement of such a poison to have free play among men and women of varying degrees of resistance, even if it were available like fresh air costing nothing in money". As a matter of fact, the liquor and drugs bill of India is estimated to come to no less than 100 crores, and it is no consolation that a part of it goes to Government. It is rather a pity that for the sake of the revenue Government persists in carrying on the liquor business, which is from every point of view ruinous to the people.

Referring to the policy of gradual progress towards prohibition, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that "the gradual reduction of the evil by the gradual reduction of shops is nothing but the perfect nonsense", and pointed out that there were 90,000 liquor shops in 1904, which have been gradually reduced to 45,000, so gradually that while the shops were reduced by half, the excise revenue quadrupled and with it increased Government's temptation to cling to the revenue. The resolutions of the Conference have rigthy declared for complete and immediate prohibition. We trust the Congress and the All-India Prohibition League will take the necessary steps to attain their common goal.

NALBAWLA SHIKAR.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been called to certain statements in your issue of January 1st regarding the Nalbawla shikar. As I happened to be a guest at this duck-shoot and as my name is mentioned, I hope you will permit me to controvert two mis-statements.

(1) It is said that forced labour was exacted from the villagers in connection with this shoot. I could find no proof whatsoever of this and, on the contrary, the shikaris with whom I came into contact, both from Limbdi State and British India, assured me they were well paid and enjoyed the sport.

(2) It is stated that the programme was curtailed from a week to two days. This is quite contrary to the facts. The two days' programme had been arranged a long time before. It was necessary to leave Limbdi on the Saturday night in order that H. H. the Jam Saheb's party, in which I was included, could return to Jamnagar for the opening of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in that City, which ceremony took place on the Monday.

In fairness to H. H. the Thakore Sahib, whose guest I was, together with a great number of other guests—Indians and Englishmen—I would request you to publish this letter.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. KENWORTHY.

Jamnagar Jan. 3.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

HAS MAN A SOUL?

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

In a recent issue of the "Chronicle", "Human Curiosity" asks me certain questions which I feel bound to answer. I am asked: (1) If I believe in a Supreme God; (2) if I believe in the existence of the Soul; (3) if I believe in the Divine Control of the Universe. I do not know what interest people may have in my particular belief on these subjects, but I will try to satisfy "Human Curiosity". I shall begin with question No. 2, the existence of the Soul, leaving Nos. 1 and 3 for another article.

WHAT IS THE SOUL?

As I said in my article on Anthropology, the belief in the existence of the Soul is, in my opinion, essentially a religious one. We have already seen how this belief came to be entertained. Those who, honestly, cannot accept the religious belief, find it hard to understand what is really meant by the "Soul". This difficulty is experienced by very many people, even by professors of theology. Principal George Galloway, D.D., in his book "Immortality", page 103, says: "We do not, when we speak of the soul, mean an entity or substratum apart from self, and to which the self is somewhat attached. This crude way of thinking is really a survival of Animism." So it is; but Dr. Galloway was evidently thinking of the highly intellectual and thoughtful people who cannot imagine the soul to be an entity. The majority of people, those who profess the popular religions, by the mere force of habit, believe in the existence of the Soul as an entity which, not only lives a separate existence after death, but is also susceptible to physical sensations such as pains in the fires of Hell and Purgatory, or infinite bliss in Heaven.

NOT A DISTINCT ENTITY.

I cannot conceive of the existence of the soul as a distinct entity. What manner of existence has it? What is it? It is all very well to make use of words which have certain sounds but no meaning such as "immaterial entity", "spirit", "ghost", "divine spark", and so forth. Can any one understand the meaning of "immaterial"? I do admit that our imagination, based on our material experience, may create a picture of such a thing as the soul—like our shadow for instance; but it always turns out that the material objects we know of are the pictures of our imagination, however exaggerated or distorted they may be. In his sermon, "Has Man a Soul?" The Rev. A. Wakefield Slaten realises this difficulty. "Has Man a Soul?", he asks, "No", he replies, "not in the sense of.....something immaterial that dwells in his body and makes it function, something created and placed there at birth by divine act, and which floats away as a wraith at the moment of death. Has man a soul? Yes, in the sense of capacity for knowledge, feeling, and doing." The habit of believing in the existence of the soul, with its eternal, and dull destiny in another world, makes many believe that their lives would not be worth living if this was not true.

AIM OF LIVING.

Such a reasoning appears to me to be very foolish, and I do not care to argue the point with any person who thinks like this. A life well spent in this only world we know is well worth living especially if we can add our little quota for the uplifting of the human race. It is the popular religions which have familairized people with this belief. Religious teachers, therefore, must cling to it with all their might. Take away this belief and supernatural religions crumble to pieces. Religion, itself, cannot prove the existence of the soul. It teaches this because somebody or other, thousands of years ago, revealed this belief and many sincere people have believed this to be true. Leaving aside these so-called revelations which, after all, prove nothing, nothing appears more improbable than the existence of the soul. Thousands of millions of human beings have died since man existed on earth. Where are the dead? Not a soul has returned to manifest in a clear and unmistaken manner that it exists somewhere. Spiritualistic claims, of course, leave me cold and this, too, I decline to discuss.

PERTINENT QUESTION.

If man is descended from the lower animals as science so clearly proves, one must ask at what stage of his evolution was a soul infused into him. People die in all conditions of existence; from the immature foetus to decrepit old age. If the soul exists what kind of soul is that of the imma-

(Continued on page 10.)

PROGRESSIVE MYSORE RECORD OF ALL ROUND IMPROVEMENT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

III

Considerable progress has been made in Mysore in the number of well-equipped hospitals and dispensaries for men and women and in their equipment. Three big hospitals are in course of construction in the headquarter towns of Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga. The existing hospitals are generally in large towns and are beyond the reach of the poorer country folk. This grievance has been partly redressed by the policy of opening a fixed number of dispensaries in rural parts each year but the scheme, recently introduced, by which private medical practitioners are induced by a system of bonuses to settle down in the countryside will, it may be hoped, make good the deficiency to a larger extent that has been possible hitherto. The Medical Service is being strengthened by the addtion of specialists in various branches of medicine.

TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT.

A Committee was appointed some time ago to suggest solutions for unemployment prevalent among the middle classes in the State. The Committee has instituted a detailed investigation into the problem and is now engaged in writing its report. A scheme of help for released prisoners has been inaugurated as part of a general scheme of prison reform. An inquiry into the present system of taxation has been conducted with a view to evolving an equitable system of taxation capable of expansion in times of necessity. A scheme of annual exhibitions has been brought into operation and the exhibitions held at Mysore during Dasara in the last two years, which attracted thousands of visitors, have demonstrated the practical wisdom of holding them.

TRADE COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

A Trade Commissioner for Mysore has been recently appointed in London, whose functions have an important bearing on the development of the industries and commerce of the State. In his last address to the Representative Assembly, the Dewan claimed, and rightly, that this important measure creates great opportunities of furthering the commercial interests of the State and expressed the hope that the industrial and commercial men of Mysore will not be slow to grasp them. Equally important is the decision of Government to constitute a Road Fund to provide ways and means for the development and maintenance of roads. This Fund has made possible the undertaking of a continuous programme of extension of the net work of roads in the State.

PROVISION OF PURE WATER-SUPPLY.

In spite of the great increase in the pprosperity of the country, the Mysore peasantry still suffers acutely from diseases which are directly caused by the drinking of tainted water The most urgent need of the country is thus an adequate supply of good drinking water, and the Government are attacking this problem with an earnestness, worthy of praise. A programme of work is being prepared such as will ensure that in ten years every village has a pure and adequate supply of drinking water. The Committee appointed to go into the question of improving the supply of drinking water to Bangalore has suggested a scheme which will involve an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs. The decision of the Government of India to defray, on behalf of the Civil and Military Station, a part of the cost of the project has made possible the early start of the work.

EXTENSION OF ELECTRIC POWER.

The amenities of electricity are being extended to the mofussil towns and it is expected that in a short time there will be a chain of electrically lighted towns and villages from Kolar Gold Field to Nanjangud, a distance of 170 miles. Additional sources of power supply are being explored to meet the growing demand, and a scheme is now under investigation for harnessing the Jog Falls to meet the power requirements of the Iron Works at Bhadravati and of the western districts of the State. A system of automatic telephones has recently been introduced in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The development of local self-government is going on apace and is based on a liberal and progressive policy. The Government are committed to encourage to the utmost extent the development of village panchayets, district boards and municipalities into autonomous institutions. The

(Continued on page 10.)

Previous articles appeared on Dec. 31, 1929 and Jan. 1.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Complicated Problem.

At the Five-Power Naval Conference in London which will shortly meet in London, one of the most complicated problems awaiting a solution satisfactory to all the great Naval Powers is the all-round reduction in cruisers or failing agreement on this, in submarines. No genuine reduction in naval strength can be achieved if the cruiser problem is left unsettled, but even if there is a general agreement in regard to the submarine question, some tangible progress will be made towards naval disarmament. On this question alone, France and Italy are adamant and also suspicious of the attitude of America and Britain. A further difficulty is that in Italy political opinion is strongly in favour of parity with France in regard to submarine strength. The Conference has a stiff job, indeed, to tackle.

Whose Fault?

So even a Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court has declared Dr. Sunderland's "India in Bondage" to be seditious. Not many readers of that book will agree with that view. Even if they do, they would rather find fault with the law of sedition in India than with the book itself. Besides, assuming that the law is reasonable, more than one inference can be drawn from the fact or the fancy that a book creates disaffection against the Government and brings it into contempt. One inference is that the book itself is bad and therefore creates disaffection. Another is that the system of Government is bad. In the latter case it is not fair to penalise an author for the fault of the subject of his picture.

Asian Women's Conference.

In a Press statement which we published the other day Mrs. Margaret Cousins has urged the convening of an All-Asia Women's Conference in India. She points out that every continent has its own culture, that in many respects women are the best custodians of their respective cultures, and that it is up to Asia's women to preserve the best in their cultural legacy and enrich it by absorbing the best features of alien civilisations. She says further: "The tides of Western influence are pouring in on the oriental woman from all sides..... They seek to cast a glamour over India. The power to sift what is essential,—what is appropriate for Asia from this surging life—can only be wisely gained if Asia as Asia gets together to review her own uniqueness, if she takes stock of her own assets of civilisation."

Right Venue.

We cordially welcome the Conference. The choice of the venue of the first Conference is happy; for, in the words of Mrs. Cousins, India is "the foster-mother of Asia's culture, the caravansarai of Islam from the West, of the Aryan from the North, of the Buddhist returnnig from the East"; and here the daughters of the East may "in a joint family review their Oriental qualities and defects, organise the first for their own and world service, strengthen one another by understanding, knowledge of data, inter-change of experience, remedy the evils of their illiteracy, their high death rate, their infant mortality, their unequal national status." The last mentioned task we hope the Conference will not forget. There is nothing more destructive of a nation's culture than its subjection to an alien nation.

The Reason Why.

A.: "Why couldn't the jury reach an agreement?"

B.: "There was a married couple on it."

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Melesigenes Wins Carmichael Cup.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla has been compensated for the failure of his horse Melesigenes to win the premier prize of the Indian Turf. His great horse annexed the Carmichael Cup, thereby adding to several notable performances he has put up in this country. It is pleasing to note that he was piloted by Easton who has always been considered a brilliant jockey by sound judges.

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PUPPET, who won a race here early on in the season died a few days ago in a well-known veterinary establishment. The daughter of Volta was a disappointment to her first owner the late Mr. R. H. Gahagan but she had only just begun ot wake up to her responsibilities.

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PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS FOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

It is very likely that in the near future there will be a Tennis championship in which professionals will be allowed to compete. At a recent meeting of the English L. T. A. the proposition was carried and now it remains for the International Federation to accept it.

Tennis fans would dearly like to see the incomparable "Suzanne" in action again and Karl Kozeluh, the Czecho-Slovakian professional player will be given a chance against Cochet and Lacoste, the leading amateur players of the day.

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IRISH JOCKEY TO RIDE IN ENGLAND.

Mornington Wing, the famous Irish jockey who it is reported, contemplated a trip to India, will be riding in England this year. He will be attached to Mr. Tom Wall's stable at Epsom. Wing was champion jockey of Ireland last year.

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TRIBUTE TO RACING GREY HOUND.

Mrs. J. O. Fane has decided on a novel method of perpetuating the remarkable success of her famous dog Five of Hearts. She has arranged to have a model of this dog made in gold and enamel. Five of Hearts has had twenty-six races since he came to Wimbley. He has won seventeen, his most notable success being the Westham Cesarewitch, and has been placed second on five occasions.

BLOODSTOCK SALES AT LAHORE.

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Promising Youngsters Walk The Ring.

Racegoers of Northern race centres were interested onlookers if not direct purchasers at the sales of Bloodstock organised by the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India. This society is doing wonderful work in improving the horse breeding industry in this country as is evident from the number of home-bred horses which are making their mark in racing in this country.

The studs in Northern India are famous and I can call to mind the efforts of Major Vanrenen that great sportsman and breeder who maintains an establishment at Renala.

Several horses who performed notably in this country are serving at these studs to mention a few. Quarryman, Owen Roe, Belle Voyageuse and Cheery Girl.

Among the two year olds which came under the hammer at the X'mas Sales Lahore, were a number bred by Major Vanrenen.

BELLE AMIE, a good looking youngster bred from Owen Roe out of Belle Voyageuse found a buyer in the Maharaja Kumar of Idar, the purchase price being Rs. 7,100. This one in due course should make Turf history at Poona.

CHABLIS by Quarryman—Woodnymph went to H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir for Rs. 3,000.

THE TORCH another youngster by Quarryman out of Torchlight II was knocked down to Khan Bahadur Taj Mahomed Khan for Rs. 2,000.

SUBLIME also by Quarryman out of Substance was purchased by the same gentleman for Rs. 1,800.

PHAROAH by Sunstroke—Phalerian fetched Rs. 1,800.

LOOK LIVELY by Quarryman—Look Our went to Capt. Holmes for Rs. 1,750.

BLUSH OF DAWN by Helford—Bonnie Blush went to the well-known racing personality Sir Henry Craik, for Rs. 1,500.

HONEYDEW by Owen Roe out of O. C. Honeymoon was purchased by Capt. Cox for Rs. 1,500 and attractive chesnut Spanish NISH MAIN by Quarryman out of Spanish chestnut found a buyer in Sirdar Mehan Singh for Rs. 1,500.

The outstanding colt of the sales WINTER by Juniso (sire of Winfree) out of Winsome was not sold his reserve price not being reached.

The performances of ALL'S WELL, ATHOL and others prove that the horse breeding industry in this country is being carried on along the right lines, for these well-known performers have competed very successfully against imported horses in the past two seasons.

BOMBAY SPORTS CLUB.

Open Tournaments Of Ping-Pong Carrom And Chess.

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Under the auspices of the Bombay Sports Club the following Bombay Open Tournaments will commence from Tuesday the 21st January:—

Ping-pong, Singles and Doubles.
Carrom Singles and Doubles.
Chess and Draughts.

The entrance fees for the tournaments are Rs. 1-8 for Doubles and for Singles Re. 1.

Competitions are requested to give in their entries for the tournaments on or before the 15th of January. The draws will take place on the Club premises "Maneck House," Cumbulla Hill, next to Cumbulla Hill Post Office, on the 18th January at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

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(Continued from Page 1.)

interests of business that some of these are diverted to other traffic routes than be forced on nascent companies as extra burdens to support.

SUGGESTION OF A SHIPPING BOARD.

In view of these objections suggestion was made on behalf of the Government that if the principle of the above proposal is accepted and if Indian companies are not in a position to raise enough capital to acquire European tonnage and to pay for good-will, etc., of European companies, the Government may gradually acquire all European tonnage and then as Indian companies come into existence, pass these on to Indian companies in the meantime set up a Shipping Board to advise Government so that Coastal trade is Indianised. To this also fundamental objection, it is said, is the same, namely that whether Government acquire European tonnage or Indian companies do so, the conditions according to which this tonnage is to be acquired allow the Europen Magnates to charge very high prices more or less on a monopolistic basis.—Free Press.

SUPPORT TO HAJI BILL.

Calcutta Meeting.

—:o:—

DELHI, Jan. 5.

In an address delivered to the Indian businessmen of Calcutta who have gathered to support Mr. Haji's Costal Reservation Bill Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar, says the "Hindustan Times" editorially, made a bold defence of the policy of discriminating against non-National interests. If it were justified by the needs of the country, the right of discrmlination, Mr. Sirkar said, is a right which as a nation we can exercise and which for our industrial existence we must exercise. The mere fact that we have been tolerant and that we have not exercised it so long, does not confer proprietary right on those so favoured. No country will allow non-Nationals to entrench themselves in strategical economic position. The action of the British Government in giving special encouragement to film manufacture and other industries which were in danger of passing under foreign domination show jealously of national economic interests are safeguarded abroad, but as regards Mr. Haji's Bill, Mr. Sircar rightly said that it was absurd to bring a charge of discrimination against it. It does not aim at discriminating against British or any other national interests; its only object being encouragement of Indian shipping industry.—Free Press.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S "PROTEST."

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CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The Empire Association, Calcutta, has sent a protest against Mr. Haji's Bill and British and Indian Governments, Parliament and the Assembly as the Bill is calculated to multiply racial animosities and set back Indian trade.—Free Press.

ELDER MURDER TRIAL.

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JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 4.

The prosecution argument in the Elder Murder Trial was concluded to-day. The defence counsel had not concluded his address when the hearing was adjourned until Monday.—A. P.

Madras.—A sad drowning fatality occurred on Friday, the victim being S. G. Gillet a young European missionary. He went to Royapuram beach for a swim and was carried away by a strong current. The body was washed ashore today near Kalmandapam.—A. P.

SIND FLOODS AND AFTER.

—:o:—

Rescuing Arts And Industries.

WILL SINDHI SHETHIAS OPEN PURSES WIDE?

Mr. H. S. Pamnani, President, District Congress Committee, Rohri, (Sind,) writes from Marwar, under date 2nd inst:—

"A few days back I appealed through the columns of your valuable paper to the members of the Shikarpur Shewak Samaj, Bombay, and to the donors of the Sind Relief Fund to utilize the balance of Rs. 20,000 to some solid work of rescuing arts and industries in the flood and fever stricken areas of Sind. The appeal moved the hearts of many. During the 10 days of my stay at Bombay, I conferred with several of them individually and collectively, and the idea appealed to them. It pained me to find that even in the Shewak Samaj, a field of selfless service, there have recently grown up two parties, one of which talks much, but does little, and the other feels sincerely for the poor. All selfless workers agree with me. Even the new President, Seth Daulatram, realized that the seed I was sowing, would, under the careful watering of 25 respectable men of Sind, soon grow up into a tree and do credit to those who had gone abegging for the noble cause. In every society there are some black sheep, and the President has been unnerved by a letter or two of threats from such people. I would request him to muster courage and rise equal to the occasion by throwing such letters in the waste paper basket. He saw how I got a letter in his presence and how I treated it with the contempt it deserved. Like Seth Chugomal, the Ex-President, he should move about and raise the fund to a great extent. Of the 25 members on the Committee proposed there are several who could contribute Rs. 5,000 each. Sindhies have not contributed satisfactorily and they should now do justice by opening their purse wide. Seth Chugomal's name is remembered to-day in Sind and Seth Daulatram also should win the gratitude of Sind sufferers by carrying out this scheme successfuly. The divide and rule policy has never succeeded in such institutions, and the sooner it is given up the better. I trust he will take my words in the spirit in which they are written and render service as soon as possible, so as to help the sufferers in time. In the end, I am grateful to the Shewak Samaj people for their kind treatment and happy send-off.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE APPOINTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

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NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Shipping Conference resumed its deliberation, the Viceroy presiding. After several hours discussion in which respective viewpoints over Mr. Haji's Coastal Bill had been further explained the Conference appointed a subcommittee to thresh out certain outstanding details of the measure. The Sub-Committee consisted of Sir George Rainy, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Dowding, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Arthur Froom and Fyfe. The Sub-Committee had not concluded till the evening. If conclusions are not reached by the Sub-Committee to-day further attempt will be made on Monday in the Conference when His Excellency the Viceroy will again preside.—A. P.

SUB-COMMITTEE DELIBERATES.

—:o:—

Pariseworthy Unity Among Indian Spokesmen.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Shipping Conference held a brief sitting to-day. Finding that no progress was being made towards a solution, a Sub-Committee was formed to go into the question. Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. H. P. Mody, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta represented Indian interests, while Sir Arthur Froom and Mr. Fyfe represented vested interests. Sir George Rainy also participated.

The Sub-Committee sat for three hours and rose at 6-30 p.m. The Sub-Committee meet again tomorrow.

After the Conference is concluded, an agreed statement is likely to be issued.

It appears from enquiries that notwithstanding all endeavours by the spokesmen of the Government as well as of Indian interests to secure available solution a deadlock has been forced on the Conference by the impossible attitude adopted by vested British interests. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company's representatives it is believed, summarily rejected the suggestions of placating selected Indian companies like the Scindia Company. It is also reported that Indian spokesmen were completely united.—Free Press.

"THANK GOD, I LONG CEASED TO BE A CONGRESSMAN."

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

more for the sake of its prestige and influence at election time than from a genuine agreement with its teachings.

It will now be obvious to Pandit Motilal and Mr. Gandhi, that the support which such men gave to the Congress in past years was more from selfish considerations than from a real agreement with its tenets. The present decisions of the Congress will test the loyalty of these men, and the public may soon discover that many of these men, on whose lips the word "Congress" always stood in the past, will now ignore its mandate. They have tasted the sweets of power and influence in the Legislatures and will be loth to give them up for the arid and risky programme of the Congress. How the name of the Congress and even of Mr. Gandhi were used by these men in the last elections to secure public support is known to all who have watched the bitterness of the last election contest in some places.

A BIT OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

I recall a case where a Congress candidate had his canvassers use buttons on the election day with Mr. Gandhi's portrait printed on them, to which they invited the voter's attention when he seemed refractory.

WHAT HE IS SORRY FOR.

Personally, I am very sorry that men like Pandit Motilal and Mr Rangaswami Iyengar will be no more in the Assembly. It was a pleasure to work with them, although there were occasions when one had to differ. The absence of these men from the Congress Benches will be felt in the Assembly, and it will not be easy to replace their firmness, courtesy and independence.

As for the position of the Responsivists, it is well-known that, in the last election, they did not stand on the Congress ticket. On the contrary, many of them had to wage a bitter contest against the mandate and the official candidates of the Congress. The public will not forget that, five years ago, when the Responsivists were in the Legislatures on the Congress ticket, as Swarajists and differed from the Congress programme, their leaders had the honesty to resign their seats in the Legislatures and seek election without the support of the Congress.

LONG CEASED TO BE A CONGRESSMAN.

There is, therefore, no call on them to resign, and I hope they will not do so. From Pandit Motilal's statement published in the press, it appears that he is aware of this position of the Responsivists and makes no call on them to resign except such as they may feel disposed to obey out of sympathy for the Congress resolution I hope, however, that in the higher interests of the country, they will not be persuaded to respond to his appeal. As for myself, I ceased to be a member of the Congress shortly after the Calcutta resolution was passed.

"VAPID MANTRA OF INDEPENDENCE."

It will be a pity if President Patel resigns, thereby interrupting his good work in the Assembly. He did not stand for election on the Congress ticket, and there is no call on him to resign. He will, I hope, remember his assurance that, on his election as President, he would cease to be a Party man and remain outside the sphere of Party politics. The work he has done and will be doing as President of the Assembly is of far greater benefit than touring the country in deputation with the vapid Mantra of Independence on his lips."—A. P.

COLLEGE PRINCIPAL'S EVIDENCE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

When the hearing of the Lahore Conspiracy case was resumed today, Dr. Lucas, Principal of the Foreman Christian College deposed that Hansraj Vohra, one of the approvers, was a student of the Third year Class of his College in January 1928. He remained absent from January till 16th of February last and attended the college in December and again remained absent since then.

Mr. Mirza Medhi Husain, Magistrate deposed as to the identification parade of Bejoy Sinha. Free Press.

London.—The Duke of York departed on Saturday for Rome to represent His Majesty King at Prince Piedmont's wedding. The Duchess of York does not accompany the Duke of York.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS ALARMED.

—:o:—

Cry For Rallying The Moderates.

In a Special cable to the "Hindu" Madras, its London correspondent wires under Jan. 2:—

To-day's press comments on the Congress are lengthy, mostly denunciatory or scornful.

"The Times" says the proceedings were what might have been expected but it would be a profound mistake to underrate the influence of the Congress party. The leaders are by far the most active propagandist force in India to-day, but there is nothing in the latest manifestations to cause surprise or deflect in the slightest degree British policy. The refusal of co-operation must not be regarded as the end of the Round Table Conference, which is far more likely to be of value without the extremists. There can be no more question of going back on the declared policy than of tolerating the anarchy which the Congress both preaches and illustrates in its own affairs.

"The Times" welcomes the decisions of the Liberal Conference and says if the leaders will only show a courage equal to their common-sense, their adherents may prove incomparably more numerous during the next few months than they suspect.

"The Daily Herald' says the threatened boycotts are the last word in futility and harming no one but the cause which the Congress has at heart. Nothing done in Lahore calls for the slightest change of Government policy. The firmness in maintaining order will be accompanied by equal firmness in adhering to pursuance of self-government.

"The Telegraph" considers it an undeniable blow to Indian Moderates, that the resolutions should have been moved by Mr. Gandhi himself with the support of leading statesmen of the Congress. The ground is now cleared and the expected split has already declared itself unmistakably, which is a fact of much greater significance than the mass vote of delegates. It is a misfortune that Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal should take sides with the wreckers and fall back on sterile negativism, but there are other leaders favouring co-operation, which has been gaining ground since the offer of the conference was made.

"The Manchester Guardian" laments Mr. Sastri and his distinguished colleagues have no organised party and no definite practicable policy. "The speeches at the Madras Conference suggest that the Moderates would do well to ask themselves whether the British Parliament will be more inclined to regard Dominion Status as immediately practicable, now that the most influential political organisation in India has declared it will not be content with it. There is no future for the party which merely demands to-day what the extremists demanded yesterday."

"The Morning Post," and "The Daily Mail" merely rave indiscriminately against the Congress, the Government, the Viceroy and all Indian parties.

D. C. & ABORIGINAL TRIBES COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

The Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee will hold its sittings in one of the rooms on the ground floor of the Legislative Council Office, Council Hall, Bombay to-day (Monday) at 1-30 p.m. for recording evidence and examining witnesses. The sittings so far as the evidence is concerned will last till the 9th instant, each day commencing from 1-30 p.m. The public will be admitted to the hearings and the proceedings are open to the Press. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, the Health Officer Bombay Municipality, Commissioner S. R. Ewens representing the Salvation Army in Western India, Rev. H. P. Garner from Dangs, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools Bombay and Northern Division, Representative of the Hindu Maha Sabha and several other workers among the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes and Representatives are expected to give evidence before the Committee.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

want to breakdown the barriers of untouchability and join the Samaj Samata Sangha as well as embrace Buddhism. They want that there must be at least one platoon in every regiment of the Indian army and if the Marathas do not like to have them in their own units, the untouchables will try to get themselves into a regiment. They want that they should try now also to get into military service as before and should approach the Government in this case. They claim that their other classes such as Mahars, Mangs and Chamars served in the Indian army in the beginning of the British rule in India and they served in the Maratha and the Moghal armies!

These are the views they expressed at the grand meeting held at the Koregaon on the 1st instant where about a couple of hundred untouchables from Poona and other places had assembled.

Building Up Stable Self-Govt. For India.

BRITAIN WANTS "A WORKABLE PLAN"!

"M. G." ON CONGRESS'S REPUDIATION OF DEBTS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

At the final settlement India and Britain will find it convenient to avoid the term "Dominion Status" altogether, even though India may be glad to the enter into specific arrangements with Britain for the mutual benefit of both says the "Manchester Guardian". The paper declares with all respect for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's advanced socialism, despite all resolutions of the Congress, there is no doubt that a stable Indian Government in India would see the wisdom of complying with the ordinary code of commercial morality and paying its predecessor's debts. The newspaper says if any Indian politicians wish to negotiate with us we should not ask whether they are in favour of Dominion Status or Independence, but if they can show a workable plan for building up a stable self-government for India and if any Indian statesman can show us something better than the Montagu plan we are bound to listen, or if he sets about removing obstacles we are bound to help to the utmost in our power whether his ideal is Dominion Status or Independence. But the habit of obedience to the law of land is the first requisite for self-government.—Reuter.

Christening Of Mohan Singh's Plane.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 4.

It is announced that Mohan Singh's plane was christened by Mrs. Sita Lamban and not by Maharanee Cooch of Behar as mentioned yesterday.—Reuter.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MAHARASHTRA POLITICS IN FLUX.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 4.

The leaders of Maharashtra that had gone to Lahore have now come back. The policy of Maharashtra Nationalists towards the resolutions of the Congress will now be determined. Perhaps a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee will be urgently convened to settle the question. It seems, however very probable that the Maharashtra Nationalists will not agree wholly to merge themselves into the Congress. The declaration of Independence, boycott of legislatures and boycott of the Round Table Conference—these three issues—will be the bones of contention between the Maharashtra Nationalists and the Congressmen. It may be taken to be certain that, though the Nationalists may remain within the Congress as mere members, the offices will be handed over to the followers of the Congress in Maharashtra. As to Congressmen in legislatures, there are hardly four or five from Maharashtra. They are expected to resign and they probably will resign. Thus, when Maharashtra Nationalists under the leadership of Mr. N. C. Kelkar give up the Congress offices, the other group of Congressmen led by Mr. S. D. Deo will try to carry out the Congress programme. But this group will not meet with any very great and enthusiastic response. The Tilakite Nationalists also, when they give up Congress offices, will be practically nowhere in the politics of the country, unless, of course, a special programme of work is chalked out by them after their own heart and unless it is vigorously pursued in the whole of Maharashtra.

FUTURE OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

The future of the Land League also will be considerably affected by the Lahore resolutions. For the present the work of the League was to see that the Land Revenue Bill to be moved by the Government in the February Council session, should be beneficial to the ryot. Now this part of the programme will be scrapped. That means that the very foundation of the League will be undermined. At present, the League comprises Moderates, Nationalists, M.L.C.'s M.L.A.'s and others. But it is seems, in view of the Lahore Congress' resolutions, the League will have to be dissolved or transformed only into a Civil Disobedience organisation. In Maharashtra at least, good work has been done with respect to the League. By a stroke of the pen, it will have to be undone. The Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Land League also will soon meet and decide the matter final.

N. E. SCHOOL.

The 50th Anniversary of the local New English School was celebrated with enthusiasm on the 2nd under the presidentship of Sardar K. C. Mehendale in the beautifully decorated square of Nana Wada. The pictures of the past teachers and professors in the Deccan Education Society were there as reminders of the greatness of the society. The day began with the Aushians Indian Music Speeches were delivered by past students who are now distinguished pleaders, merchants and so on. All spoke with much pride and every one pointed out that that was the work of Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar. It was remarked with legitimate pride that all the present leaders of Maharashtra are connected with that N. E. School. Messrs. Babasaheb Kamat, Babasaheb Deshpande, Patankar pleader of Nasik and others participated in the function. There are few schools in Poona which claim to be fifty years old.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has returned from Lahore. He will start for Delhi for the Assembly session on the 15th inst.

The portrait of the Diwan of Junagad State the late Mr. Tambe, was unveiled by Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole in the hall of Sir Parushuram Bhau College on the 1st of January.

Wrestlers In Conference.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 3.

The Poona wrestlers also learnt to assemble in an open conference and make their organisation a regular one. They assembled on the Reay Market compound on Wednesday last in the evening. Ustad Gulam Dastagir was in the chair. Messrs. Pashankar, Bhingare, Nimbalkar and Ahmad Bhai, etc., prominent wrestlers were present. A good many wrestlers expressed their views and it was unanimously resolved that a defeated wrestler would be allowed to contest a wrestling match. Up to this time, the custom was that no defeated wrestler was allowed to wrestle again owing to his defeat. But now he will get chances to wrestle with any one he likes.

MUSLIM ORPHANAGES IN IN POONA.

There are two Muslim Orphanages in Poona and both are run by wealthy Muslims. One is the Dost Muhamad Orphanage and the other is the Tayabai Orphanage. In the former, girls are looked after and educated, in the latter boys are trained and get education. Besides these two there are a good many orphanages started by the Missionaries. There is a complaint afoot in the town that the orphans are not given vocational training, only reading and writing is taught and when they come out of the orphanage, they do not get enough work to earn their daily bread. If the Dost Muhammad and Tayabia orphanages will start the vocational training which is badly wanted, Muslim girls and boys will be much benefited. But only the Poona Orphanages but all orphanages in India should start vocational training.

Smallpox In Poona.

POONA, Jan. 4.

This time also, Poona lost the ticket. It is reported that Karachi succeeded in inviting the Congress to hold its next sessions there. The Poona public were absolutely sure and certain of having the Congress this time but now there is no hope of the Congress sessions at Poona this year.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

The smallpox has been raging over Poona city for the last two months. The local vernacular newspaper the "Dnyanprakash" in its to-day's issue says that on the 2nd instant there were altogether fourteen attacks of smallpox in the city and "the fourteen" died of smallpox! The official figures show that during the week ending December 30 there were 144 cases of smallpox in the city and 99 of them proved to be fatal! In these 99 cases the suburban areas also have a little share. The municipal authorities have appointed some vaccinators here and there in the city areas. The medical authorities are also trying their best to help the city in removing the disease. The Assistant Director of Public Health is also cooperating with the Municipal medical authorities. It is quite natural for any person to ask the Director of Public Health about such attacks of smallpox in the city. Why is Poona Cantonment free from such diseases and why is Poona city complaining every now and then about such epidemic?

UNTOUCHABLES AND THE ARMY.

The untouchables of Poona

(Continued in Column 5.)

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ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

WELCOMED BY ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Special Session After Simon Report.

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

The following resolutions were passed by the Executive Board at the meeting of the All-India Muslim Conference held at Lahore in the Habibia Hall of Islamia College on 30th and 31st December last:—

(1) The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference representing Indian Mussalmans expressed its deep abhorrence of the dastardly bomb outrage committed on the Viceregal train at Delhi on Monday, the 23rd instant and tenders to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin, the sincere congratulations of the Muslim community on the providential escape of their Excellencies and their party.

(2) Thhe Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference greatly appreciates the efforts of the South African Mussalmans who had organised a conference of the South African Mussalmans at Lorenzo Marques, in November last; and is glad to affiliate it to the All-India Muslim Conference as desired by them.

SPECIAL SESSION OF MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

(3) The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference approves of the decision of the Working Committee that a special session of the All-India Muslim Conference be held at such central place as the Working Committee may consider suitable immediately after the publication of the Simon Commission Report in order to give adequate expression to the views of the Indian Mussalmans regarding the scheme of constitutional reforms which may be acceptable to the Mussalmans of India.

(4) The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference welcomes the announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the holding of a Round Table Conference in London between the representative of His Majesty's Government, British India and the Indian States, as it indicates that the British nation has been sufficiently impressed by India's desire for freedom; and earnestly wishes to have an agreed constitution for a self-governing India, framed by representatives of all vital interests, communities and parties concerned. Large sections of Mussalmans had regretfully come to the conclusion that the British nation did not desire the freedom of India; and acting on the principle that full responsible Government should be achieved (if possible, with the British Connection and if necessary without it), had presumed that it had become necessary to achieve it without such connection. The Board now assumes that the invitations to the proposed Round Table Conference means that full responsible Government is possible with the British connection, and having full confidence in the cause which the Muslims of India represents, advise the Mussalmans not to close the door of negotiation and to accept the invitation to the proposed Round Table Conference. The Board also deems it necessary to warn the Mussalmans against such state-craft as is only too evident to-day and is designed to drive a bargain in the sacred name of freedom, and to secure monopoly of political rights for certain castes while formulating demands for the freedom in the name of the whole nation. The Board trusts that the British Government are not unaware of the fact that no constitution will be acceptable to Mussalmans until and unless adequate safe-guards are provided for their rights and interests as laid down in the resolution unanimously adopted at the All-India Muslim Conference held at Delhi under the presidency of His Highness the Aga Khan on January 1st, 1929; and they are effectively represented in the Conference by men who truly represent the community, respect the invisibility of Islamic Law, and give true expression to their views and sentiments.

PROTEST AGAINST SYSTEM OF ELECTORATES.

(5) The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference places on record its emphatic protest against the system of electoriates and the scheme of representation for various communities in the provincial Legislative Councils and the Central Legislatures as proposed by the majority of the Indian Central Committee. The Board regards that scheme as in the highest degree detrimental to the best interests of India, absolutely unjust to the Indian Mussalmans and as pointed out by the two dissenting Muslim members of the Committee, involving consequences prejudicial to the smooth working of the Legislative machinary in the country.

(6) The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference is amazed to find that while recognizing the fitness of the N. W. F. Provinces for the introduction of a Reformed Legislative and administrative system, the majority of the Indian Central Committee have recommended the introduction of the Minto-Morley reforms in that Province.

The Board is opinion that individual distinction that was sought to be drawn between that Province and the rest of India has no justification whatsoever, and regards it essential in the interest of India as a whole that the province should have the same legislative and administrative machinery as may be set up in the other provinces of India; and desires it to be clearly understood that Mussalmans cannot accept anything less than this for the North-West Frontier Province.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS AND MUSLIMS.

(7) The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference views with great concern the attitude of the British Government and the Hindu leaders with reference to the due representation and protection of the interests of the Indian Mussalmans in the forthcoming constitutional reforms, and in consequence advises the Mussalmans to concentrate on the constructive work and to rely exclusively on their own organised efforts to secure for themselves their legitimate position in the constitutional and administrative machinery of a self-governing India, co-operating at the same time with the other minorities in the country for the realisation of their legitimate rights and to prevent the coming into existence of an oligarchy in this country.

(8) The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference congratulates Afghanistan on successfully emerging out of its recent troubles and is grateful His Majesty Ghazi Mohammad Nadir Shah for having re-established a strong Islamic central Government in Afghanistan; and prays to Almighty God to spare this brave Afghanistan in future from such troubles as it has recently passed through and to grant it continuud progress and prosperity."—Free Press.

COMMUNAL NEWSPAPERS DENOUNCED.

—:o:—

(Continued from Column 1.)

and repress his independent and courageous advocacy of the national cause. Though the Press Act of odious memory is no longer on the statute book, its sinister spirit still continues enshrined in the provisions of the Customs Post Offices, Registration of Books, the Princes Protection Act, in Sections 153 of the Indian Penal Code and, above all, in that "Prince among political sections" of that Code, section 124A, which has been constantly used against journalists, from Mahatma Gandhi and the late Lokmanya Tilak to the humblest member of the profession, as if in cruel mockery of the "Freedom of the Press" we are supposed to enjoy. If in India the Press is to exercise its true function, it is essential that the shackles which fetter it now should be removed and it should occupy the same position as the Press occupies in, say, England or the United States of America. In the U. S. A. there are neither Federal nor State laws dealing specially with the Press, which is dealt with when necessary, only under the Common Law concerning libel, slander and the use of mails and the Common Law itself is not dissimilar to that prevailing in England. Newspapers in these two countries sometimes commit worse "offences" than those that are comprehensively dealt with in this country under section Section 124A but no one ever thinks of prosecuting them for the Government as well as the people of those countries realise that the best antidote against such abuse of Freedom is Free Public Opinion itself and that nothing could be a more dangerous menace to their own Freedom than fettering the entire Press, for fear that some newspapers may outstrip the limits of fair criticism. Therefore not the least reason why we must organise ourself is to be able to successfully to resist all attempts, made from any quarter, to tamper with the Liberty of the Press which is at once a priceless achievement and a strong bulwark of civilisation.

"A JOURNALISTIC MONSTROSITY.

The problem that Indian journalists have to face is complicated by the existence in our midst of the Anglo-Indian Press. The Anglo-Indian Press is, in many respects, a journalistic monstrosity. For decades it has been a menace to Indian Freedom. It has consistently opposed the Indian demand for freedom, slandered the most respected of Indian leaders and preached the arrogant gospel of white superiority and supremacy. And yet it has flourished on the income derived from Indian subscribers and advertisers and the Indian tax payers. It is a well-known fact that the main support of every modern newspaper is the revenue derived from advertisement. In India the Government Departments, the Railways and all semi-Government concerns like Port Trusts, Municipalities and local bodies as well as business firms are the principal advertisers. These Departments and concerns get money from the tax-payers and it is part of this money which is utilised virtually, of not intentionally to subsidise the Anglo-Indian papers through advertisements to enable them to cary on Anti-Indian propaganda. Is there any country in the world where such an open scandal would be allowed to continue for a single day? Could we imagine a newspaper being allowed to exist, let alone prosper, in England, in Germany, in the U. S. A. or in any other Western country.

A NATIONAL MENACE.

Object of where existence was to show that the people of that country were unfit to govern themselves, that the men whom they respected and revered were charlatans and quacks if not knaves? In every country a newspaper is free to express whatever views it likes. But in no country is a newspaper permitted and will be permitted for a single day to carry on propaganda of slander sarcasm against its people themselves branding them with the mark of inferiority. That in India such an unpatriotic press is allowed to exist and that too, with the help of the tax-payer's money is the measure of the degradation to which we have been brought as a result of our political bondage. But, I must confess, to no small extent we ourselves are the instruments of our own humiliation in this matter. For, it is the money not merely of the tax-payer but also of the Indian subscriber and the Indian advertiser which supports this hostile anti-National force in the country. The plea often advanced by those Indians who thus support Anglo-Indian papers is that the latter are technically very attractive and efficient. That plea no longer holds good in the face of the existence of several Indian newspapers which are not less attractive and efficient. Besides, even if the plea has some justification Indian readers and advertisers cannot overlook the fact that, as against Anglo-Indian papers, the Indian newspaper have to face an unequal competition inasmuch as Government, semi-Government and pro-Government public bodies give the former an unfair and undue preference as regards advertisements. Even if this handicap remains and if only the Indian public realises its own interest adequately and if Indian readers and advertisers refrain from supporting Anglo-Indian papers, I have no doubt very soon the latter will be left far behind by Indian newspapers in every thing that makes a modern newspaper interesting and instructive to all classes of readers. But, alas! the ways of Indian newspaper readers and advertisers are strange! I have known of many of them who run to Indian newspapers whenever they have a grievance of their own to ventilate which no Anglo-Indian paper will ventilate but who will either not subscribe to any Indian newspaper or will vie with one another in giving their advertisements to the Anglo-Indian papers in preference to Indian papers.

The Anglo-Indian Press as it is conducted to-day is a national peril and concerted measures must be taken to meet it. The manifestations of what Mahatma Gandhi has described as "slave mentality" that we see everywhere in our midst is due, in no small measure, to the poison of belittling all Indian institutions, aspirations and claims which is being injected into thousands of minds from day to day by the Anglo-Indian Press. Nor can support to the Anglo-Indian newspapers be justified with ground that we must know the views of the other side. But I am afraid the dangerous fallacy of this argument is not sufficiently realised. For there cannot be two sides to the question of India's right to govern herself and the right of her people to be self-respecting to Englishman will think of paying for the luxury of a newspaper in his own country spreading the libel that he and his fellow-countrymen are not get to manage their affairs. That his country would go to wreck and ruin if its political and esonomic control were not in the hands of a superior race like the Germans. It is indeed, amazing that the Indian public is not sufficiently alive to the suicidal nature of its support to the Anglo-Indian Press. Nor is it less amazing that it has not realised the urgency, in national interest, of taking effective measures to make the Indian Press a better-organised, more prosperous and more powerful instrument for the service of the country than it is to-day. In this connection I wish it to be clearly understood that my remarks are intended only against the Anglo-Indian Press as an institution and that I have not only no desire to blame the journalists who are working for it, but I have sympathy for them for the difficult position in which they are placed and I admire not a few of them for their merits as journalists.

I have so far referred to the disabilities of Indian journalists. While we cannot too emphatically bring our disabilities to the attention of the public, we cannot ignore the duty we owe to it.

DUTY OF JOURNALISTS.

I shall not repeat the cant about our profession being a noble one. For, what really matters is not the profession one belongs to but the sincere efforts one makes to be worthy of it. As I said a few minutes ago, Indian journalists have a record of service to the country of which one may all be proud. But if we direct the searchlight inwards we shall find that there are many things in the practice of the profession in the country of which we cannot be equally proud. Not only have we so far made no serious efforts to devise our own code of journalistic standards and morals and to take measures for improving the qualifications of the members of our profession, but we have also failed to check its prostitution for ends which are far from worthy. I refer particularly to our failure to prevent the growth of the communal newspaper. The evil that the communal newspaper has wrought in our national life is too tragic for words. To journalism it has brought a discredit which it will take long to survive.

COMMUNAL NEWSPAPERS.

For the communal newspaper is a negation of all that is best in journalism. It is true a journalist is essentially a propagandist. But he no less essential mark of a journalist is that he is always judicial and insists on fair-play to all. Is the communal newspaper that exists in our country distinguished by the existence of these qualities without which a newspaper is not worth the name? What distinguishes the writings in our communal newspaper is that they are based on the doctrine that the community of which it is the newspaper organ can do no wrong. An attitude of mind determined by such a doctrine cannot make a true journalist. For the function of a journalist is to try to enlighten and elevate his readers as well as to hold the mirror to life as it is, not to pander to their base prejudices and passions. Thus the need of our country and the integrity and honour of our profession alike demand that we Indian journalists should mobilise our forces with a view to eradicate the curse of communalism if we are not to be false to our profession. It is true in these days when communalism seems to be the fashion and is a passport to popularity and success, waging war against it may appear to be a hopeless task. But it is waging such wars which is at once a test and an opportunity for a true journalist—

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep to wake.

NEWS ABOUT ASIA.

Before I close, there is an unfortunate tendency to which I cannot help drawing attention. I refer to the disproportionately larger place which England and the Western countries occupy in the news columns of our papers than the great Asiatic countries. As in education, so in journalism, thanks mainly to our subjection, we have neglected the rich heritage for which Asia offers and have failed to develop it for our common benefit. It is true that for the last century and more Europe has dominated the rest of the world. But this domination has been due as much to the subtle propaganda it has carried on about its assumed superiority as to its economic and military strength. Besides, whatever may have been the case in the immediate past, the centre of world politics is now being gradually but surely shifted towards the East. History is being made to-day and will continue to be made as days pass by more in Angora, in Teheran, in Kabul, in Nanking and in Tokyo, not to speak of Delhi, than in Paris and Berlin, London and Washington. Unfortunately, because the work of gathering and distributing the news of the world is mainly in European hands we, in India as well as our confreres in other parts of Asia, know little about this history and what is more unfortunate care less to know about it while all of us know much more about happenings in Europe and America. It is this ignorance about one another which, more than anything else, prevents joint effort on the part of Asiatic countries to free themselves from the domination of the West. It is true, therefore, that in regard to news as in regard to other vital matters we came into more intimate contact with all the Asiatic countries and gave due and increasing prominence to correct information about their political, social, economic, artistic and cultural development. I fully realise the difficulties in our way, but I am quite sure if the more important newspapers in the country pooled their resources adequate and satisfactory arrangements could easily be made to acquaint Indian readers with the march of events in Asiatic countries in a more systematic and intelligent manner than is possible to-day.

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BOMBAY GOVERNOR IN SURAT.

Replies To District Local Board's Address.

BLACK FLAG DEMONSTRATION BY YOUTHS.

SURAT, Jan. 4.

The special train conveying His Excellency Governor of Bombay and party arrived at Surat punctually at 9 a.m. Mr. H. V. Braham, the Collector, received His Excellency and introduced the leading citizens to him. Sir Frederick Sykes then inspected the guard of honour and proceeded to the other end of the station platform, where a meeting for the presentation of the addresses of the City Municipality and the District Local Board was held. Dewan Bahadur Thakorram Mehta, C.I.E., the President of the Municipality, first read the Municipal address, extending to His Excellency a cordial welcome to the historic city reputed to be and fittingly styled the cradle of the British Indian Empire. They expressed keen disappointment at the absence of Lady Sykes. Proceeding, they put forward their demandns, which included "inter-alia" one for the establishment of a secondary Government Girls' High School and another for the grant of half the cost of introducing a drainage scheme. The Municipality raised a strong protest against draft notification No. 96 of November 21st, 1929, as it sought to impose on the Municipality undefined and unlimited liability for payments to the School Board.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, M. L. C., President of the District Local Board, then read the address of the District Local Board. At the outset, the Board placed before His Excellency a short statement of the efforts they had been making for the weefare and amelioration of the people under their jurisdiction, and also the many difficulties they had to contend with owing to the limited financial resources at their disposal. They complained that through they were given the power to tax the people under the present Act and they were prepared to discharge that unpleasant duty, the resources left to them for increasing the revenue were more nominal than real. They claimed a larger share from the provincial revenue as the bulk of that revenue came from the rural areas of the Presidency and also most of the duties of the Board were provincial in nature They further urged the entire overhauling of the Land Revenue Code. Concluding, the fervently hoped on behalf of themselves and the cess payers of the District whom they represented, that full provincial autonomy for the Presidency and the Dominion form of Government for the country would be introduced at no distant date and that His Excellency would be the first Governor of Bombay to be the constitutional head of the Presidency as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

His Excellency made a joint reply.

YOUTHS' DEMONSTRATION.

After the function was over, His Excellency motored to the Collector's bungalow by the main road which was lined on both sides by thousands of persons anxious to have a glimpse of His Excellency. A group of youths who were going in procession near the Government High School with black flags shouted "Sykes go back" and "Long Live Revolution."

His Excellency will give interviews at the Collector's bungalow to leading citizens.—A. P.

Governor's Reply To Local Board's Address.

His Excellency the Governor and the course of his joint reply to the addresses of the Surat Municipality and District Local Board on Saturday, said:—

Time does not allow me to-day to deal with all the points which you have mentioned in your addresses, but I shall continue to study them in the light of what I have learnt here. I cannot commend too highly your activity and your interest in the subject of Education. It is a matter in which I am deeply interested, and I am always glad to hear of proposals for improvement or expansion from local bodies. In this matter, however, as in so many others, it is necessary to adapt the end in view to the means at hand; and while I have heard with sympathy the suggestion made by the Municipality for the establishment of a Government High School for Girls, I would ask you to consider if the establishment of such a school is fully justified at the present junction. I do not wish you to think that the Government do not desire to encourage the cause of female education, but I would remind you that the Government some years ago committed themselves to an extensive and expensive scheme of primary education, and are compelled to give preference to the most urgent schemes under this head. I commend, too, your reference to the importance of physical training, and you may be sure that any expansion which you feel able to make in this pathy. But here again we must not lose sight of financial considerations, and until we have the opportunity to examine the recommendations made by the Physical Training Committee, and to see how much can be done with our limited funds, I am afraid I cannot promise any grant for such purpose.

D. L. BOARD CONGRATULATED.

I must congratulate the District Local Board on having taken over the control of Primary Education, and I am glad that the Board feels it is able to undertake the extra responsibilities which this will place upon it. As regards the financing of education in municipal and rural areas, I think you know that the conditions under which local bodies should take over the control of Primary Education were fully discussed in the Legislative Council, and the decision was only reached after the most careful deliberation. If you feel that the cost of education exceeds your revenue, I would ask you to consider the possibility of exercising the powers which are given you under the Primary Education Act of levying taxation to meet your various needs. It has never been the intention of Government to transfer to you the control of education with the object of eating up all your resources, and I would like to dispel any doubts which the District Local Board may have regarding the motives of Government.

With regard to the amendment of rule 141 of the Primary Education Rules, I do not fully understand the cause of the alarm of the Municipality. As you are no doubt aware, a School Board has no other source of income, apart from Government grants and other receipts especially earmarked for educational purposes, and so the necessity for such a rule must be obvious to you. Before this rule, however, is finally approved, Government will give due consideration to any objections or suggestions which you may have to make, and I trust that any difficulties which you may apprehend will be removed.

PLEA FOR WHOLLY ELECTED BODY.

As regards the Municipality's request for a wholly elected body, I may perhaps be permitted to point out that however desirable such may be, it would as yet appear to be in the public interest to allow nominations. I need hardly say that the Government endeavour to make nominations with great care and consideration, primarily to rectify communal inequalities resulting from elections and also to enable experts, if necessary, to be added to the various bodies.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

It is not denied that a proper drainage system in your City is an urgent necessity, and I find that a scheme was drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer in 1923 but had to be postponed owing to the Government being unable to promise a contribution equal to 50 per cent of the cost. As I think you all know, the financial condition of this Presidency has not improved during the last few years, and I am afraid you will have to wait before Government can promise to make a grant-in-aid equal to half the estimated cost of your drainage scheme. I would, however, suggest that you might review your resources in the hope that it may be possible to develop further sources of income or on the other hand, you may consider the advisability of raising a loan, though of course this is a proposal which no doubt you understand needs careful scrutiny, as not only has the financial condition to be closely examined, but provision has to be made for the repayment of instalments in addition to the annual interest charges, which must be in accordance with the current rate. You will of course realise that it would not be equitable to charge certain bodies a lower rate of interest than others.

TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES.

The question of imposing a tax on motor vehicles has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time, and owing to this fact the Government decided that local bodies should not be permitted to increase their existing rates. This question will, I understand, be again discussed by the representatives of Provincial Governments with the Government of India very shortly, and it is my earnest hope that the decisions then reached will be of assistance to local bodies.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Let me now again turn to the address of the District Local Board. I regret to hear of your difficulty in carrying out your various duties with the funds at your disposal, but I would like to remind you that as your responsibilities increase with the advance of civilisation and the corresponding spread of education, medical relief and improved communications yours also must automatically increase. I am informed that you have not yet made use of the powers already conferred on you by law of raising the Local Fund cess which has been done by other districts. It is recognised that the public cannot expect more amenities if they do not contribute to a corresponding degree towards the funds of the local body, and I would ask you to consider the advisability of increasing your income before making a demand for increased grants from Government. The question of assigning a fixed proportion of provincial revenue to District Local Boards has been considered several times by the Government, but owing to the present financial condition of this Presidency it has been found preferable to adhere to the system of grants-in-aid.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY.

My Government have seriously considered the question of improving the drinking water supply of the coastal villages, and placed at your disposal boring machines. The water which was tapped was found to be brackish, and the Sanitary Engineer has reported that there is little hope of finding portable water from artesian borings, and the supply must, I fear, depend on rain water collected in tanks or shallow wells.

ALLEGED THEFT OS CURRENCY NOTES.

An Incident Imperial Bank, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Four cheques were sent to the Imperial Bank yesterday from Government House for encashment. Three of them were cashed and the money was kept at the counter. While the man who took the cheques to the bank was cashing the fourth at an adjoining counter a bundle containing currency to the value of Rs. 5,500 was surreptitiously removed. Police were immediately communicated with but no arrest has been made.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA GOSHALA CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

The first session of the All-India Goshala Conference will be held at Allahabad on 27th, 28th and 29th inst. the Kumbha Mela authorities have allotted some space on the Fort side for holding its session.

Names of Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singha of Monghyr, Baboo Amulyadhan Addy of Calcutta, and Lala Debidayal of the Panjab, were suggested for the Presidentship by the Reception Committee and were forwarded to different Goshalas for opinion. Most of the Goshalas have sent their opinion, suggesting the name of Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singha.

The Reception Committee is awaiting the reply of the remaining Coshalas, and requests them to send their opinion immediately so that the elected person may be requested to accept its Presidentship.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by his father and members of the family arrived at Allahabad this afternoon.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission on Labour which was left on a tour of Assam districts will visit Silchar and Jorhat where they will record evidence and return to Calcutta on January 20 via Shillong.—A. P.

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 4.

The Whitley Commission is expected to arrive here on February 20 and stay for four days.—A. P.

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WHY WALK-OUT WAS STAGED.

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Mr. S. Satyamurthy has issued the following statement in reply to the statement issued by President Jawaharlal Nehru over the A.I.C.C. walk-out:—"I have read with surprise and indignation Mr. Jawaharlal's statemnt on the statement issued by us regarding our walk-out from the A.I.C.C. last night. It is quite characteristic of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He starts by saying that he does not want to enter into a controversy. But he does nothing else. The difference in the authorship or names proposed for the Working Committee by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru is nothing less than a difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. I raised two points of order that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's suggestion that the sense of House should be taken wheher all the names moved by Mahatmaji may not be put "enblock" to the House shutting out further nomination and that voting by ballot on the names as unconstitutional and undemocratic. The President overruled my objection and held that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's motion was in order.

"AN INCORRECT STATEMENT."

His statement again that a convention has grown up with regard to the suggestion of names of members of the Working Committee by the President and acceptance of the same by the A. I. C. C. is not correct. The statement that there was no question of his taking votes for or against the list at that stage merely evades the issue. He took votes on Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj's motion. And naturally when the House voted in favour of that the President declared the figures of voting. Even then I was not prepared to consider that Pandit Jawaharlal would perpetrate another unconstitutional act, ignore the majority's decision and do what I had all along asked him to do and that he had all along declined to do. But evidently the majority was a quiescent one. Pandit Jawaharlal knew it and took advantage of it. Mr. Jawaharlal talks of haste and discourtesy. But I am not going to take lesson in courtesy and patience from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has shown more haste and discourtesy in his conduct from the Chair both in presiding over the Subjects Committee meeting and in presiding over the Indian National Congress than any other Congress President that I know of for the last 17 years that I know the Congress. Mr. Jawaharlal says exultantly that he declined to express regret to the protestants as he calls us because he felt he had done nothing wrong. I expected nothing else from him. Neither the King of England or the Pope of Rome nor Pandit Jawaharlal can do any wrong.

AN ADMISSION.

Evidently Mr. Jawaharlal wants to make something of our submitting to the voting on Seth Jamnalal Baja's resolution. I agree that the moment he declared Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj's motion in order we should have walked out. We had some faith in the majority of the House being with us. There was no question, therefore, of submission. We had been protesting all along. I should like to know when Pandit Jawaharlal and his colleagues developed the idea of having on the Executive only those who believed in the programme laid down by the Congress. When did Malaviya believe in the programme of the Congress since 1920 and he was in the Working Committee till yesterday? When did Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who fought against and defeated the Independence resolution at the Tamil Nadu Conference last October come to be of one mind with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has always stood for Independence? I share Pandit Jawaharlal's Amazement, that the very day the Congress session ended after passing the momentous resolution, some Congressmen would have introduced the spirit of faction and should have tried to belittle the efforts of the Congress. But unhesitatingly I answer that entire responsibility is with the President. But the sting of the statement, bad as it is throughout, is in its tail. Pandit Jawaharlal must suggest motive to others.

"AN INSULT."

He suggests an opportunity was sought after to form a separate group so that the excuse may be found for not acting upto the Congress directions. So far as I am concerned I feel that it is an insult. I am sure my colleagues will speak for themselves. There is only one Congress direction that I know of this year, namely, that of Congressmen resigning from the Legislatures. There never was and there is now no intention of disobeying this Congress direction. Pandit Jawaharlal concludes his amiable statement with the expression of hope. May I reciprocate him and also express hope? "I hope that the country will realise that we have a grim struggle ahead and will not allow this spirit of petty tyranny and intolerance to the minority".

GOVINDANAND'S STATEMENT

Swami Govindanand says:

'I have seen the statement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the rejoinder of Mr. Satyamurthy. I endorse every word of Mr. Satyamurty's statement and wish only to add that it ill becomes the President of the Indian National Congress to attribute mean motives to the Opposition which contains as staunch and sincere followers of the congress and lovers of Independence as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or his colleagues in the Working Committee.—Free Press.

PROGRESSIVE MYSORE RECORD OF ALL ROUND IMPROVEMENT.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

cities of Bangalore and Mysore have been vastly improved. The Mysore City has been transformed into a veritable garden city. In Bangalore city, the improvement Trust, aided by Government, have made some attempts to grapple with the insanitary conditions under which a large portion of the proletariat live, but it was only after the advent of the present Dewan that extensive improvements were planned and systematically carried out. The improvement of the smaller towns and villages has also received attention in pursuance of an excellent scheme of town planning which Government have in hand for the betterment of the conditions of life throughout the State.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

Great energy has been displayed in the development of railways. A programme for laying out 220 miles of Railway is under investigation, the systems being mostly in the nature of main lines to open out the agricultural districts. The construction of a railway line from Shimoga, to Arasalu, has been taken up and there is a possibility of this line being extended to Ananthapur and beyond. The question of extending the line from Chamarajanagar to the south is under correspondence with the Government of India and when it materialises, Mysore will be brought into direct communication with the fertile districts of South Madras, Cochin Harbour and the Nilghiri Railway.

These and other development schemes which have been, or are being, inaugurated in Mysore during the last three and odd years arrest public gaze but at the same time there has been progress no less striking in the general provision of public works. A number of projects had been hatched in the past and had, all the time, been waiting for the time, the opportunity and the man to be carried through. The present Dewan when he assumed office, had these projects drawn out from the Secretariat pigeon holes, re-examined and brought up-to-date and put into execution. Prominent among these works are the provision of housing facilities for officials residing in the mofussil; the construction of bridges at Akkihebbal and near T. Narsipur; of a reservior at Anjanapur and of tanks at Thumbadi, Nidasale and Bidadi; the excavation of the Bhadra right bank canal to its full length and its extension across the Bhrugu river resulting in large tracts of barren land being brought under wet cultivation.

INSURANCE AGAINST FAMINE.

The Irwin canal, now under construction, is a beneficent work of great benefit to the cultivator and will stand out to the credit of the State as one of the boldest and most interesting irrigation schemes in India. It is no exaggeration to say that this project will, when completed, provide what is virtually an insurance against famine to areas which are now frequently liable to suffer serious drought. It is believed that the irrigation works in the Government's programme will add over 100,000 acres to the cultivated area of the State besides improving the condition of much of the land that is already under tillage. Indeed, it is impossible to speak too highly of the wast benefits that have accrued or will accrue to the ryot from the bold and wise irrigation policy which is being pursued by the Administration. The irrigation schemes are, no doubt, the work of engineers but their inauguration and the wise provisions for finance bear the personal impress of the Dewan.

(Concluded.)

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

ture foetus, those of the monstrosities with one body and two heads, two or more bodies with one head, those without any head at all, or these Auto-Parasites, or Xiphopagus monsters as one can see in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London? Does the soul of the decrepit old man or woman continue to live as such after death? In the Patel Number of the "Sanj Vartaman", many years ago, Sir Frank Beaman, who was a judge of the High Court here, considered this to be one of the many difficulties for believing in the existence of the soul. Let the masses believe in this existence and by it encourage all the superstitions it gives rise to; but thoughtful people are, doubtless, wise in not wasting time over such a childish belief. Those who imagine that it is a great consolation for them to entertain such a belief are, of course, welcome to believe in it, though in reality it proves an incubus to them.

Those who speculate on philosophical ground seem to think that the Soul and Mind are one and the same thing. Some think that the Mind is eternal being a part of the Universal Mind, itself a speculative object. Some argue that science proves the existence of an immaterial existence as mind is not material. Some think that the theory of the indestructibility of matter proves that nothing is destroyed, much less mind. It is difficult to follow or understand this kind of obscure reasoning.

Others think that on moral ground the existence of the soul must be admitted; and there are many who argue that because this belief is Universal it must be true. In our next article, which will deal with the existence of God and the divine control of the Universe, we shall say something about the value of an Universal Belief.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

"Aladdin" At Opera House.

The Bombay amateurs staged "Alalddin" at the Royal Opera on Saturday, in aid of the Ex-Services Association (B. B.), the European Relief Fund and the I. A. B. Fund, and also on Sunday evening The cast of the principals is a lengthy one, headed by Mrs. C. M. Eastley as the principal boy and including Mrs. A. S. Chadwick, Miss D. Nordmann, Shrimati Miravati Devi, Mrs. H. Chamberlain, Miss Sheila Ardagh and Miss Jean Osborne amongst its lady members, whilst the mere men are Messrs. H. S. Digby-Lloyd, G. Mense, A. C. Snow, L. McAlister, A. Bone, J. Taylor and H. Chamberlain. There will be one evening performance daily until the 14th instant, with matinees on the Sunday afternoons.

The cinema matinees at the Opera House this week will feature "The Gilded Highway," described as a film showing a modern pilgrim family's progress in the path of the worldly-wise. Its plot is a most unusual one and it is evolved upon extremely clever lines.

Excelsior Theatre.

"Melody of Love" was the first talking film to be screened in Bombay, but it showing as the Excelsior Theatre a few months ago coincided with the riots, with the result that many who wished to see the film were unable to do so. Consequently, Madan Theatres have decided to revive it for a few days at the Excelsior during the coming week. It is very frankly a war story, and the scenes at the front are excellently portrayed with full sound accompaniment besides a deal of dialogue and many musical numbers in which Tommies' war-time songs predominate. "Melody of Love" will be withdrawn on Monday night, and from Tuesday onwards the programme will include a number of those popular talking, singing and instrumental films known as Warner's Shorts. The Movietone News will be shown throughout the week.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

—:o:—

"Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," which opens to-night for a week's run at the Empire Theatre, is funnier than the book, so it is said. And that is saying a lot, for Anita Loos' slim little satire on the American gold-digger and the men she fleeced has established itself as one of the comedy classics of the age. The film is doubly interesting to those who have read Miss Loos' book, for it elaborates on Lorelei's early life, which as only touched upon in the book. She is seen first on a farm, then in a small town, then Hollywood and so on to New York and Paris, where she finally lands America's richest bachelor. Now she does it, and how she fleeces all the other men with whom she comes in contact are details which should not be divulged. It is enough to say that she "takes" them, one by one, with only her innocent air and her wide eyes and guileless manner as weapons. A film of the race for the Viceroy's Cup will be included in the programme, and an additional attraction will be a return visit by the dancers, Rowina and Dandalo who made a successful appearance at the Empire a short time ago.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

—:o:—

Under the title of "The Chinatown Mystery," the Edward Cinema will screen the first half of a thrilling serial film which is claimed to be the most mysterious picture ever produced. Francis Ford, Joe Bonomo (the strong man of the movies) and Grace Cunard play the leading roles, and the episodes which will be shown during the coming week are entitled The House of Mystery, the Clutching Claw, Devil's Dice, the Mysterious Thirteen and Galloping Fury. The Empress Cinema will screen "The Girl in the Pullman," which has created a deal of merriment during the past week at the Empire

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

—:o:—

Pola Negri's pictures have proved a succession of triumphs each greater than the one before Now the flaming Polish Star is seen, to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) in "The Secret Hour", a thoroughly interesting love story and one of her best, too With Pola Negri is co-starred Jean Hersholt, the widely known character star. "Secret Hour" is a commence of the golden groves of the orange country in which the age-old love tangle takes a novel twist This story is very entertaining.

CROWN CINEMA.

—:o:—

Last Wednesday the first day of the year nineteen hundred and thirty of His mercy will be remembered by many as from the same day the Crown Cinema situated at Sandhurst Road, Girgaum was re-opened under the able management of the Globe Cinema. The management of the Crown Cinema, has changed the programme from to-day, it is called "Starlight the Untamed" and takes its title from the stallion of that name, around which the story revolves. Jack Perrin lends his well-built figure and pleasing personality with engaging grace to the stellar role. The story of Starlight deals with the adventures of a young Kentuckian who, finding that the death of his father has left him with only a small capital. Here it is that he discovers a magnificent white stallion, which from a distance he learns to love, and calls because of his white beauty, Starlight. Also showing twotwo reeler comedies. We wish every success to this new enterprise undertaken by the proprietors of the Globe Cinema and we hope that this cinema too will be as popular as their Globe Cinema under their efficient and upto date management for which they hold a name in the history of theatre management.

NOVELTY CINEMA.

—:o:—

The hundreds of families, who yesterday visited the Novelty Cinema at the Grant Road Tram Terminus, were agreeably surprised to see the vast changes made in this spacious Picture House at an enormous expense as "The Daughter of Napoleon" had commenced its triumphant run there from yesterday. "The Daughter of Napoleon" is just that sort of rare film that comes once in ten years to amuse the audiences in Bombay. It is a mighty magnificent photoplay of real brilliance and splendour and the scenes depicting the regal pomp and power of Napoleon Baunaparte are taken at an enormous cost. The great French Revolution, the rise of Napoleon from a humble Corsican soldier to the greatest Emperor of the world his social family life and his loves are all portrayed in brilliant scenes. No student of history, nor any man of culture should miss to see this fine picture. Incidents in the chequered life of Napoleon Baunaparte, which have not been recorded in history, are now for the first time revealed in this beautiful picture. The opening seven parts of "The Daughter of Napoleon" are screened to-night and this week.

GLOBE CINEMA.

—:o:—

A circus, with its big top, menagerie, side shows, crowds, peanuts, performing lions, horses, clowns, tumblers, trapeze, performers, a baloon ascension and parachute drop, is staged by TOM MIX in "THE CIRCUS ACE", his latest Fox Films starring drama will be shown during this current week at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. Here is a Western that is not only novel in there and treatment, with a fine story of romance and adventure taken against the beautiful backgrounds of California, but a vivid picture of circus life as well. All the excitement, thrills, big and little business of the big tops, as well as a Western drama, is shown with fine realism and whimsical humour in "The Circus Ace."

—:o:—

THE RIALTO.

—:o:—

Devotees of detective fiction will revel in First National's new crime and mystery picture, "The Ware Case" which will run at the Rialto Cinema, Lamington Road, for four days only ending on Tuesday, 7th January 1930. They will find themselves entirely in their element and as much baffled and mystified by the course of events as they have ever been in their lives. "The Ware Case" is the most interesting, the fastest-moving, the best acted mystery film that we have seen in a long time. It is expertly directed and brilliantly acted in several of its most important roles Stewart Rome, who is featured in the role of Sir Hubert, gives a really remarkable performance He is regarded as the leader of the younger generation of English actors. Betty Carter, the leading woman, also gives a good performance, as do Cameron Carr., Ian Fleming and other principals.

CABLE ITEMS.

—:o:—

Rugby.—A new link to Southern Railways' Electrified Section in suburban London will be opened to-morrow when Wimbledon-Sutton line comes into use. Six new stations are served by five and a quarter miles of the railway which have cost over one million pounds sterling.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—New repair ship "Resource", 13,500 tons, which has been recently completed by Vickers Armstrong and which will be attached to the Mediterranean Fleet in the place of the repair ship "Assistance" which is being scrapped, is described as the finest floating workshop in existence.—B. O. W.

Calcutta.—The Governor of Bengal paid a visit to the Calcutta Muslim Orphanage on Saturday morning and was presented with an address of welcome. Replying His Excellency said there could be no question as to worthiness of their work and their efforts to help helpless deserved every encouragement and support.—A. P.

PROMOTION OF INDO-CULTURAL RELATIONS.

—:o:—

Co-operation Of Die Deutsche Akademie At Jena.

The regular annual conference of "Die Deutsche Akademie" was held at Jena, on the 18th of October 1929. The Senators of the Akademie unanimously approved the programme of organising "The India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie," to fecilitate the work of promotion of cultural relations between Germany and India.

On the same date the Senators of the Akademie unanimously agreed to confer upon Dr. Phil, Taraknath Das of Calcutta, who is a resident of New York and Munich, the distinction of an "Honurary Membership, of Die Deutsche Akademie." It may be mentioned that this award of a regular diploma of an Honorary Membership of Die Deutsche Akademie to Dr. Das was a unique event: because in the history of the Akademie, it was the first time a non-German scholar has been honoured with such recognition.

On the 5th of November 1929, a special meeting was held in the Studentenheim Munich, to complete the organisation of the India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie. A strong and influential Executive Committee was appointed to further the work of the com-Institute. The Committee is composed of the full wing persons: (1) Honorary President Geheimrat Prof. Dr. Frierich von Muller the President of Die Deutsche Akademie. ((2) President—Dr. F. von Winterstein , Regierungsprasident A. D. (3) Secretary —Dr. F. Thierfelder of Die Deutsche Akademie. (4) Prof. Dr. Aufhauser of the University of Munich, (5) Dr. Fritz Beck, Director of the Deutsche Akademische Auslandsstelle, Munich, (6) Dr. Taraknath Das, (7) Geheimrat Pro. Dr. Dorn or the Technical College of Munich, (8) Prof. Dr. Karl Hausofer of the University of Munich, (9) Prof. Dr. Oertel of the University of Munich. (10) Geheimrat Pro. Dr. Prinz of the Technical College of Munich, (11) Geheimrat Prof. Dr. Sommerfelt of the University of Munich.

Among various propositions for the promotion of cultural relation between India and Germany, discussed in this meeting by the Executive Committee of The India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie, was the need of a systematic programme for the exchange of professors between Indian and German universities especially between the University of Munich of the Technical College of Munich and the University of Calcutta or some other institution of higher education in India.

After the meeting, the members of the India Institut and eleven Indian scholars, studying in Munich, were guests of Dr. Taraknath Das in a reception dinner given by him. On this occasion President Dr. von Winterstein of the India Institut of Die Deutsch Akademie, welcoming the Indian scholars, expressed his hope that they (Indian scholars) through their labour and attainments of the educational world, will become very valuable assets to the national and cultural life of India and as well as prove to be a credit to Germany. " He further assured German sympathy to the people of India and hoped that better understanding between the great peoples of Germany and India will become a very important factor to the cause of World peace."

The authorities of the India Institut of "Die Deutsche Akademie" earnestly seek co-operation of those Indians who are interested in promoting Indo-German cultural relations and will be glad to hear from them.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Private Session Considers Procedure.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Rugby.—The resumed Hague Conference opened quietly yesterday with a short public session, followed by a meeting in private. The Belgian Premier, M. Jaspar, who presided over the public proceedings, made a short speech, expressing gratitude to the Queen of Netherlands for the hospitality extended to the Conference, paying tribute to the memory of Dr Stresemann, and extending greeting to the new arrivals at the Conference. The private session was devoted to procedure. There is to be (1) a Financial Committee on German reparations to be presided over by M. Jaspar, (2) a second Financial Committee on non-German reparations to be presided over by M. Loucheur, and (3) an Informal Committee of Treasury Experts which will meet immediately to attempt to dissociate from the remainder of the Young Plan, those features which threaten to be incapacitated in the event of failure to reach an agreement between Hungary and Bulgaria, over the questions in dispute. There is no Political Committee on this occasion, as no political problems require discussion.—B. O. W.

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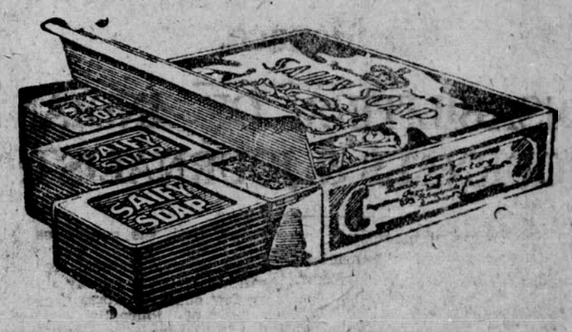

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COMMUNAL NEWSPAPERS DENOUNCED.

Anglo-Indian Press—A National Menace.

DISABILITIES OF INDIAN JOURNALS & JOURNALISTS

In the course of his speech as president of All-Indian Journalists Conference held at Lajpatnagar, Lahore, Mr. S. A. Brelvi said:—

UNORGANISED PROFESSION.

There are days of organisation. No group of individuals can expect to maintain and improve their status without continuous organised effort. There are few professions in the country which are in greater or more urgent need of organisation than that of journalism and yet ours is the least organised profession. The disabilities under which the Indian journalists have to work are more numerous and greater than those of the members of any other profession. They have to work more and harder and in circumstances that put a heavy strain on their body and mind, and their holidays are fewer. To add to this, not only is the average salary they get meagre, but they have also no security of tenure. In most other countries the profession of journalism is organised and the conditions of work and payment are more or less regulated and yet, as the compiler of a volume on the subject published by the International Labour Office says: "The vicissitudes which the development of a newspaper may undergo are well-known. If, to the surprises which the course of political events may bring are added the ups and downs of fashion, and the caprices of advertising, and to all the outside circumstances which may lead to reduced circulation or to the extinction of a paper are added the internal events—transformation, reorganisation, disagreements,—which may affect a part of the personnel, one arrives at a disquieting number of circumstances in which a journalist risks the loss of his employment, and may be obliged, often in unfavourable conditions owing to his age or his specialised qualifications, to seek work elsewhere." In India the circumstances which make the living of a journalist a pecarious one are too disquietingly numerous and what makes his lot specially hard is the absence of any provision for pension or provident fund, not to speak of regulations which exist in many other countries, guaranteeing good wages for good work, insurance against sickness, accident inemployment and old age with contribution from employers. Nor can the Indian journalist, thrown out of employment on conscientious ground—a contingency peculiar to this profession—console himself with the relief provided in the regulations made in this connection in some countries "under which the period of notice may be as much as 12 months and which the normal indemnity prescribed in the agreements may amount to several year's salary."

CURIOUS IRONY.

It is a curious irony that the teacher and the journalist who more than members of any other profession, contribute to the education and enlightenment of mankind, are rewarded on the these niggardly scale for the service they render. But the teacher has some compensation in regard to condition of work and leisure which the Indian journalist seldom secures. "The journalist's profession," as a writer says: "may in certain circumstances be so exhausting on account of the conditions of work (much of it done at night), the has to demanded by rapidity with which the newspaper has to appear and resulting nervous tension, that the conditions in which he works cannot be ignored without danger to his health." Unfortunately only in very few countries have the organisations of journalists secured the enactment of regulations which provide safe-guards against this danger. In thtese countries a day and a half of rest is guaranteed each week, day and night work are carefully distinguished and separated from each other and the journalist is guaranteed four to six weeks' holidays in the year." But there are many countries like India where there are no regulations and no safe-guards, where more often than not "the same journalist may be employed day and night, where his holidays are cut down to a fortnight or even less."

NEED FOR ORGANISATION.

I do not ignore the fact that the hardships of Indian journalists to which I have referred are greatly mitigated in some newspaper offices in this country but I have no doubt you will readily agree with me that the picture I have drawn of the condition of the average Indian journalist is not overdrawn. We have met in this Conference to consider and concert measures that will lead to the improvement of the economic condition and the elevation of the status of Indian journalists. It is strange that the journalist, who, in the exercise of their profession, daily help. Other people in putting their house in order, have not yet been able to put their own house in order. There is only one way of doing so and that is for them to do what journalists in Western countries have done. They must organise themselves on trade union lines. There are, of course, many difficulties in the way of their organisation, not the least of which is the fact that a large number of Indian newspapers have been established not to yield profits for their proprietors but to serve the cause of the country and not a few of these who work for them have adopted the profession itself more as a mission than a career. Due account must be taken of this difficulty. But I feel sure that the organisation of journalists on trade union lines will, in the long run, not merely benefit the journalists but also tend to strengthen and improve the newspapers themselves because the object of organisation is to secure such conditions of work and wages for journalists as will make their doubly more efficient in the discharge of their duties whereas the present state of things is ruinous alike to the journalists and the newspapers they serve.

INDIAN PRESS AND INDIAN FREEDOM.

In every country the Press is the guardian of the libertes of its people as well as the most effective instrument for extending the bonds of human freedom and progress and the extent to which a journalist helps to fulfil this twofold purpose of the Press is the measure of his true success as a journalist. Judged by this test the Indian journalists have reason to be proud of their achievement. The Indian Press has played no mean part in the country's struggle for freedom and the sacrifices which Indian journalists have made and the risks which they even to-day run in making their contribution to that struggle have few parallels in other parts of the world. In the Indian journalist those, who are interested and engaged in denying freedom to India, have recognised the most formidable foe and special weapons have been devised to curb

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

STIMSON HEADS AMERICAN DELEGATION.

To Leave New York On Thursday.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Washington.—After a farewell breakfast at the White House to be given by President Hoover on January 7, the United States delegation to the London Conference consisting of about 100 people, headed by Mr. Stimson, will leave for New York whence they will sail on January 9 on board the steamer "George Washington" for England. They have no intention of springing a dramatic surprise as was done by Hughes at the opening of the Washington Conference when he proposed a drastic reduction of battleships, but Mr. Stimson's battleships, but Mr. Stimson's urge curtailment of warships of all categories.—Reuter.

IN CASE OF GERMANY'S DEFAULT.

—:o:—

Will Right To Sanctions Be Abolished?

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Berlin.—It is divulged that the Americo-German Agreement concluded in December contains special stipulation abolishing the right to sanctions in case of Germany's default. Political circles in Berlin profess to expect America's example to be followed by negotiators at present at the Hague.

THE NEW YEAR'S HOPES

—:o:—

Greetings Exchanged Between King Of England & Hoover.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Washington.—Cordial New Year greetings in which the hope of naval limitation was held out as one of the brightest prospects in 1930 were exchanged between the King of England and President Hoover.—Reuter.

THE YOUNG PLAN & GERMANY.

—:o:—

German Finance Minister Sees Mr. Snowden.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Hague.—The Conference has divided itself into two Committees, one under M. Jaspar to deal with German reparations and the second under M. Loucheur to deal with non-German reparations. The latter is considering, alphabetically, the claims of small States. The matter likely to cause the principal difficulties the Conference is that M Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, has promised that if Austria is exempted from Reparations she will waive all financial claims against the succession States. The Little Entente Powers are conciliatory in this connection, but are hesitating. The matter will be discussed privately for report on Monday.

The French delegates entertained at luncheon the German delegates, and discussed sanctions which could be imposed on Germany in the event of default under the Young Plan. Germany claims that the Young Plan provides for arbitration in case of default, and not for sanctions, but the French are not so sure about it.

(LATER).—The German Finance Minister, Herr Moldenhauer, visited Mr. Snowden. According to German circles he raised the question of sanctions in case of Germany's default under the Young Plan in which connection Mr. Snowden is reported to have replied that Britain "is not interested".—Reuter.

An Americo-German Reparations agreement has been concluded whereby German debts shall be paid direct to the United States instead of through the International Bank to function under the Young Plan.—Reuter.

DISPUTE OVER RAGHUNATH TEMPLE.

—:o:—

DECREE TO REMOVE IDOLS.

Govt. Unable To Over-Ride It.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 4.

A large number of telegrams have been received by the administration of the North West Frontier Province desiring the Chief Commissioner to interfere in order to prevent demolition of the Raghunath temple in Peshawar City. Articles have appeared in the press, and resolutions have been passed by Conferences which apparently assume that some order in the matter has been passed by District Magistrate or by Government in its executive capacity. The facts are that after protracted litigation which has been going on for the last seven years, Sikh representatives obtained a decree from the court of the District Judge, declaring that the building in question is a Sikh Gurdwara and requiring the Manager of the Institution to permit the installation of the Sikh holy book and to remove certain Hindu "murtis" (idols) which are contrary to Sikh religious tenets. Against this decree the defendant appealed to the Highest Court in the province and his appeal has been dismissed. He has therefore, exhausted the legal remedies open to him; and it only remains for the decree holder to execute his decree. The Executive Government has taken no part in these proceedings from start to finish beyond attempting without success, to mediate between the parties in order to assist them to arrive at an amicable settlement. In the present state of affairs neither the Chief Commissioner nor any other officer of Government can interfere to override a decree granted by a competent judicial court.—A. P.

PROVINCIAL TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES.

—:o:—

DEPUTATION TO MADRAS GOVERNOR.

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

A deputation consisting of representatives of the United Planters Association, the South Indian Motor Union, the Trades Association and the Madras European Association and some other bodies waited on the Governor to-day, and voiced the general desire of owners and users of motor vehicles throughout the Presidency for the early abolition of tolls and municipal taxes on motor vehicles and the substitution of a provincial tax as a source of revenue in their place. The deputation urged the necessity of introducing legislation as early as possible in the matter.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 7.)

tion in India will receive this news. It will be news to many that Pandit Jawaharlal has now more in common with his erst-while friends of Dominion Status school than with his erstwhile colleagues of Independence League. Mahatmaji also said that the Working Committee was so selected as to enable them to push as far as possible the work of Civil Disobedience. At present Civil disobedience is going on only in one place in India, viz., at Bandabilia in Jessore in Bengal where villagers have stopped paying Union Board taxes at great risk and sacrifice. But the President of the Provincial Congress Committee which has undertaken this Civil disobedience was not regarded as a fit candidate for the Working Committee. We shall now leave it to the public to judge how far we were justified in walking out from the meeting of the A.I.C.C. as a protest.—Free Press.

"WE ARE IN A STATE OF WAR."

—:o:—

WANTED COALITION CABINET.

Mr. Subash Bose's Reply To President Jawaharlal.

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following statement before leaving for Calcutta yesterday evening further explaining the position of his Party in regard to the walk-out from the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on January 1:—

"In view of the misleading reports that appeared in the papers about our walk-out from the meeting of the Congress Committee on January 1 and in view of the remarks made by Pandit Jawaharlal at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee after we went out and repeated by him in a press statement, we feel it necessary to issue a full statment giving facts and explaining our action. The action of the President which forced us to withdraw from the House was not the first of its kind. It was the culmination of unconstitutional and undemocratic acts which could no longer be tolerated.

From the very beginning the President had taken up an attitude against certain members of the House which was not only unfair, but also vidicative. The climax came when some prominent members of the Working Committee including the President took the unprecedented step of recommending the exclusion of some prominent members of the Working Committee without even caring to consult them.

COMMANDEERING MAHATMA'S SERVICES.

The services of Mahatma Gandh had to be commandeered in order to carry the prepared list of names as had to be done in the case of other resolutions in the All-India Congress Committee as well as in the open session of the Congress. Mahatmaji put his proposition as tactfully as possible, but the reasons he advanced were not convincing. Mr. Satyamurthi proposed an amendment that Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Prakasam and Subhas Chandra Bose be included as members of the Working Committee. Another proposed the name of Swami Govindanand.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj thereupon proposed that the sense of the whole House be first taken on the entire list moved by Mahatma Gandhi. The object of this proposal was to shut out the amendments moved by Mr. Satyamurthi. Mr. Satyamurthi protested against the proposal of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and said that it was against Parliamentary procedure and it involved tyranny of the majority over the minority.

Pandit Motilal Nehru thereupon said that the House had the right to lay down its own procedure and the proposition of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to shut out further nomination and ballot was not out of order. Pandit Motilal suggested that the sense of the House should first be taken as to which procedure should be adopted, that proposed by Seth J. Bajaj or that proposed by Mr. Satyamurthi. Mr. Satyamurthi protested against Pandit Motilal's statement as the procedure suggested was undemocratic and unconstitutional. The President ruled that there was nothing undemocratic and unconstitutional in the procedure suggested and over-ruled the objection, and put the proposition to vote. On taking votes it was found that 72 were for the proposition and 62 for further nomination and ballot. Mr. Satyamurthi protested against the procedure and to signify his protst, walked out and 54 others went out with him.

WHY WE WALK-OUT.

It has been asked why we went out after voting. The reply to that is that we wanted to give the House a chance of turning down the undemocratic and unconstitutional procedure suggested. The House unfortunately upheld the procedure which we regarded as unconstitutional and undemocratic. Consequently we had no other option, but to signify our protest by walking out. We understand that after the walk-out, the President went back upon the decision of the House which was against further nomination and ballot. Over-riding the decision of the whole House the President held a ballot and declared the result as announced. After the decson of the House additional names proposed as amendments were not before the House and the President had no authority either to allow ballot or to include therein additional names proposed. Thus the President committed wrong in shutting out amendments by taking vote of the House and having done so he committed another wrong in going back upon the decision of the House.

After our supporters had left the House the procedure adopted by the President is contrary to Section 24 of the constitution which requires that the Working Committee is to be elected by members of the A.I.C.C. from among themselves.

"WHOLLY UNTRUE."

The statement of the President that there was convention for the President to nominate his Cabinet and the A.I.C.C. members have to endorse it, is wholly untrue. At Gauhati the names for the new Working Committee were proposed not only by the retiring Working Committee, but also by the members present and all the names were voted upon at Madras. The suggestion of Dr. Ansari that he should have a Cabinet of his own choice was turned down and voting took place on the names proposed by him as well as by others.

At Calcutta, the list was agreed to between the parties and the minority party was given substantial representation through inclusion of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Sjt. Subhas Bose, Sardulsingh, Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Sambamurthi and the agreed list was carried without division.

"PACKED LIST".

Pandit Motilal Nehru urged the House the right to lay down its own procedure and that the proposition of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to shout out further nominations had to be done when a safe passage of other resolutions had to be ensured. Mahatmaji put his proposition as tactfully as possible and the reason he advanced for proposing the packed list was anything but convincing. Gandhiji made a surprising assertion that the Working Committee was like a Cabinet and that no one could thrust any member on the President. The Cabinet system presupposes Party Government because members of the Cabinet must have the same views and the same outlook viz., they must be of one mind and therefore belong to the same Party. By the introduction of the Cabinet system, Mahatmaji automatically invited a Party system and those who were deliberately left out from Gandhiji's Party owing to the difference in outlook or incompatability of temper had either to become politically inactive or had to bind themselves into a party.

PARTY SYSTEM AGAINST COALITION SYSTEM.

The A.I.C.C. has, in our opinion, been acting ever since 1921 on the principle that we are in a state of war and hence the Working Committee like the War Time Cabinet should be a Coalition Cabinet. This is the reason why leaders like Pandit Malaviya have been given place in the Working Committee in the past though they were entirely opposed to the policy and programme of the Congress at that time and this is the reason why at Calcutta last year two schools in the Congress were represented in the Working Committee. Mahatmaji also said that the Working Committee should be of one mind. It will be surprising to many that Mahatmaji and Pandit Jawaharlal are not of one mind and there is no incompatibility of temper between them. We do not know how the younger genera-

(Continued in column 4).

BOMBAY WORKERS ASKED TO FOLLOW CONGRESS LEAD.

Mammoth Meeting At Parel.

DEMONSTRATION THROUGH STREETS.

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward (Parel) Congress Committee a mammoth public meeting was held on Sunday evening in the open grounds opposite the Dinshaw Petit Mills. More than 5,000 persons, mostly of the working class were present. The meeting commenced amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram," "Victory to the Swaraj Flag," "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai," "Lal Bavta-ki-Jai," "Pandit Jawaharlal-ki-Jai," "Down with Imperialism," "Kamkari-Shetkari-ki Jai," etc. Mr. Sangamnerkar, a worker, then sang "Vande Mataram" the whole audience standing.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami who presided on the occasion in the course of a Hindustani speech gave a summary of the salient points from Pandit Jawaharlal's Presidential Address at the Lahore Congress and a short history of the organisation and growth of Indian National Congress from its early days. He pointed out, how with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi the Congress became the organisation of the masses. Proceeding he referred to the Calcutta Congress ultimatum to Britain and its logical culmination at Lahore.

JOIN THE CONGRESS.

The speaker then exhorted the workers and peasants of the country to join the Congress in their thousands and by rallying round the banner of the Congress strengthen it in its fight for National Independence. He explained to the audience that Swaraj Government, when it was established, would not be a Government of one class or community over another, but it would be a Government of the people, for the people and through the people. He also said that there was no Hindu, or Muslim, or Christian, or Sikh but was Indian and as such all the communities should unite for the common fight for Independence.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Mr. Kubal in a spirited Marathi speech exhorted the working class to join the Congress and fight the battle of freedom under the flag of the Congress.

Mr. S. B. Mhadeshwar, the Secretary of the "F" Ward (Parel) Congress Committee, then adaressed the meeting. He drew particular attention to the boycott of foreign cloth and British goods. He said that they stood to gain much, even freedom itself, by a relentless boycott of all foreign cloth. He also referred to the evils of drink and exhorted the workers completely to boycott it. He concluded his speech with a fervent appeal to the audience to join the Congress in large numbers and fight the battle of Independence till success was achieved.

FOLLOW CONGRESS LEAD.

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, who was called upon to address the meeting, was greeted with cries of "Lal Bavta-ki Jai and "Victory to the Swaraj Flag." Mr. Kandalkar in the course of a stirring speech pointed out to the workers that the Indian National Congress had now taken their work and it was necessary that workers and peasants should follow the lead of the Congress. He exhorted the workers to join the Congress and march on to victory.

NO SPLIT IN CONGRESS."

Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar in a speech he referred to the split in the Congress. He announced that Mr. Subhas Bose who was the leader of the new party within the Congress had declared that he would always obey the Congress mandate. There was no material difference between the two parties and all stood as one man in the nation's fight for complete National Independence.

A procession was then formed at the termination of the meeting which marched to the premises of the Ward (Parel) Congress Committee's Office, Kayarana Building.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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